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And Suffrage News

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OHIO REPUBLICANS RATIFY PLANK

Dominant Party in State Declares for Suffrage for First Time in History

State conventions have already started to ratify the action of the Republican National convention in endorsing woman suffrage. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton telegraphs The Woman's Journal that "the Resolutions Committee of the Ohio State convention has adopted the entire Chicago platform, which, of course, includes the suffrage clause."

Mrs. Upton states that there was a complete understanding on the suffrage plank between the Resolutions Committee of the Republicans and the political committee of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association. Ohio leads off in the ratification of the G. O. P. suffrage plank. It is the first time in the history of the State that a dominant party has endorsed suffrage.

NATIONAL ISSUES EMERGENCY CALL

Special Convention Will Be Held in September After Campaign at Capital

Shortly after the Democratic convention Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, announced that the association would wage a determined campaign among Republicans and Democrats in Congress for the passage of a nation-wide suffrage amendment. Fifty prominent suffragists, it was announced, would go to Washington.

After the committee at Washington has conducted its campaign a special convention of the National Association will be called to determine on what action will be taken in the political campaign of this fall.

The convention will be held in Atlantic City, N. J., Sept 6 to 10.

Any members of the association who wish to propose amendments to the Constitution are reminded that notice of these must be sent in at once to the national secretary, Miss Hannah Patterson, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City.

"We will try out the real meaning of what the planks given us in both the Republican national convention and the Democratic national convention really stand for," said Mrs. Catt. "There will be no half way measures."

The Republic, the Boston weekly of former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, declares apropos of the suffrage planks in the Democratic and Republican platforms: "It seems clear that eventually, perhaps ere long, woman suffrage will prevail all over the United States."

When Will Their Independence Day Be?

Your little daughters some day will make as good citizens as your sons. See to it that they receive equal justice.

MACCABEES BACK FEDERAL ACTION

Fraternal Organization Comes Out Strongly for Nation-Wide Suffrage Amendment

The Great Hive of the Ladies of The Modern Maccabees, which represents over 50,000 women, has re-affirmed its allegiance to the cause of woman suffrage in a strong resolution passed unanimously at its recent biennial review in Grand Rapids, Mich. The resolution reads as follows:

"The Great Hive of the Ladies of the Modern Maccabees, the oldest and one of the largest fraternal and beneficial orders composed entirely of women, managed by women for women, in convention assembled, having demonstrated their business ability to be the equal of any order composed of men, therefore,

"Resolved, That this convention officially endorses national woman suffrage and will stand at all times ready to aid fulfillment of its purpose."

Says Nebraska Carried And Was Counted Out

Attorney General Makes Remarkable Statement Of How Votes Were Not Tallied and How Interests Blocked Recount—Evidence Of Foul Play Against Suffrage Piles Up

Attorney General Willis E. Reed of Nebraska made the statement last week for publication in Lincoln that in his opinion equal suffrage actually carried at the polls in Nebraska in 1914. A recount was prevented in the Legislature, he declared, by the activity of certain "interests."

This statement from such a responsible person as Attorney General Reed is fraught with significance not only to suffragists, but to every human being in the country. It does not stand alone.

It ranks with the statement made by former Governor Chase S. Osborn of Michigan, speaking officially before the Woman's Party convention June 6. The woman suffrage amendment in Michigan in 1912 "really carried," he declared. "Smudgy practice voided the election."

It ranks with the statement also made by former Congressman MacDonald of Michigan on the floor of the House Jan. 12, 1915, during the debate on the nation-wide suffrage amendment. "As a matter of fact, the liquor interests stole the vote in Michigan," he declared.

It ranks with the statement made by District Attorney

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WILSON APPROVES PLANK HEARTILY

Gives Democratic Action Complete Backing and Declares for Principle of Equal Suffrage

President Wilson declared last week that the equal suffrage plank in the Democratic platform had his entire approval and that he would support its principle with sincere pleasure.

The President's statement came in a letter to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in reply to a telegram from her asking him to make his position clear upon the plank. It was made public June 22. The President wrote:

"I am very glad to make my position about the suffrage plank adopted by the convention clear to you, though I had not thought that it was necessary to state again a position I have repeatedly stated with entire frankness. The plank received my entire approval before its adoption and I shall support its principle with sincere pleasure. I wish to join with my fellow Democrats in recommending to the several States that they extend the suffrage to women upon the same terms as to men."

In an interview June 21 with Mrs. D. E. Hooker, of Richmond, Va., a representative of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and the Virginia State Federation of Labor, the President also made it clear that the Democratic plank is to be considered a distinct approval of the suffrage movement. He gave it as his opinion that the plank did not necessarily disapprove of a nation-wide suffrage amendment,

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REPORT HUGHES FOR AMENDMENT

Republican Candidate May Go Ahead of Platform and Back Nation-Wide Action

A special dispatch to the New York Tribune of June 18 says:

"From sources close to ex-Justice Hughes and of the highest reliability it can be stated that the Republican candidate for President has decided to make suffrage one of the issues of his campaign.

"Although the Republican platform declares the question properly one for the States to decide, Mr. Hughes, it is affirmed, feels justified in broadening the interpretation of the plank to favor a federal amendment.

"The Republican candidate has been impelled to this course by two reasons. Always inclined to favor suffrage, he is understood to have been brought to see the necessity of national action, as embodied in the Susan B. An-

thony amendment, if the cause is to succeed.

"Second, he and his advisers have been quick to see the political advantage afforded by the treatment given to suffragists at the Democratic convention. Even Democrats here admit that a technical mistake was made in antagonizing women voters of twelve States, controlling a total of ninety-one electoral votes.

"Since the Democrats' action Republicans have been inclined to strengthen their own position on suffrage. It is a question how many votes the two women's parties can deliver, and the Republican leaders are not inclined to pass lightly over any allies against the Democrats.

"The virtual impossibility of getting suffrage in many States through State action is said to have strongly influenced Mr. Hughes.

"Republican leaders who favor suffrage also point out that the passage of such an amendment would not necessarily infringe on the platform at all. It would still be the privilege of the State to regulate suffrage in any way it saw fit; it could fix whatever qualifications it chose for its voters. Only the federal government would say that those qualifications should not discriminate in sex."

Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican candidate for President, gave an interview last week to Miss Anne Martin and Mrs. Abby Scott Baker of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. The two women talked with Mr. Hughes for an hour on the subject of a nation-wide suffrage amendment, and said afterward that they felt encouraged.

Miss Martin reported, after the interview, that Mr. Hughes listened with evident interest and asked many questions, and that his response was "cordial and very frank." He said, however, that he did not wish to give out any statement for publication at this time.

GERMAN WOMEN GREET FRENCH

Suffrage Paper Sends Message to France, Urging Co-operation Later Against War

While the men of the European countries are at each other's throats and while this country is preparing for war with Mexico, a dispatch this week from The Hague, by way of London, says the Zeitschrift Fur Frauenstimmrecht, the German woman suffrage organ, has sent the following greeting to the women of France:

"We feel, think and suffer like you, and swear that after this catastrophal war, the women of all nations shall work unitedly to prevent forever its recurrence."

The arrest of a woman in the town of Phelps, N. Y., is such an unheard of thing that the new lock-up there was built without any accommodations for women. Women are the law-abiding sex in Phelps, but they are not considered worthy of having a voice in the law.

"The Moon Queen," a fantasy by Mrs. Frank A. Abbott, was presented in an out-of-door performance last week in Buffalo for the benefit of the Woman Suffrage Party.

Bridget Dugan On Colorado

By Ellis Meredith

"So yez have come back from Colorady, Bridget," said Mrs. O'Bryan to her friend Bridget Dugan. "I 'spose ye seen th' women votin' th' day."

"I have, said Mrs. Dugan drily. "I have come back, an' I have seen th' women vote; but I had to wait close to a year to be seein' them, votin' not bein' a continuous performance like ye might think hearin' some people talk about it. Even this year, when there's unusual interest, there is room for a bite an' sup in between elections if ye don't linger too long over yer food."

"An' ye say ye saw them," continued her friend. "Then th' women actually do vote."

"They do, and fwat's more, th' men vote too. Fwin it came election morn, me brother-in-law says, 'Well, I dinnaw further I'll vote or not.' Ye should have seen Norah. 'Fwat an example to be settin' th' childer!' she says. 'Av course ye'll vote'; 'nd himself sez, 'Sure I forgot th' childer; where's me hat?' he sez, an' off he goes very meek. Then in comes Michael, me brother, d'ye mind, that's livin' wid them, an' Nora sez, 'Hurry up wid yer breakfast, Mike, or ye'll not have time to vote before ye go to wuruk'; and Mike sez, 'I don't care much fer that ticket,' he sez. "I do be thinkin' I'll not vote fer anny av thim,' he sez.

"'Then vote agin some av thim,' she sez. 'On anny ticket there's some that's worse than ithers,' she sez. 'Vote agin thim!' 'Tis a good idea,' sez Michael, an' off he goes. Then Pat comes along, a fine boy, but just that age fwin he's discouraged wid th' wurrld. Seein' his mother wid th' coffee pot in wan hand an' a sample ballot in th' other, ne sez very shuperior like, 'I care nawthin' about votin', mither,' he sez. 'Pollyticks is a dirty pool,' he sez. Well, Nora put down the coffee pot and the ballot, an' she tuk him b' th' ear and led him over to where a pitcher av' Robert Emmet was hangin' between a calendar wid Washington crossen' th' Delaware an' Lincoln signin' th' emancipation proclamation. 'Bether men than ye has died fer their counthries—ach, sona th' day, is dying fer thim be thousands. Th' laste ye can do fer yours—which has did more fer ye than anny av thim foreign nations has fer her folks,—is to vote fer her. If ye can't do that, ye can tilyphone me where ye want yer thrunk sent."

"'Thank ye fer th' few kyind wurrds, mither,' sez Pat, 'but me trunk won't be moved th' day.' An he takes th' sample ballot an' goes off whistlin' 'Th' Wearin' O' Th' Green.' Enfranchisin' th' women has did more to inthrest men in th' ballot than annything that iver happened to thim. Why in Denver, Nellie, two years ago there was 84,000 votes out av a popylation av say 230,000, wid some 35,000 childer av school age and at least twice that manny more that ain't, not to mention th' transients an' old people that ain't able to get out an' folks wid wan lung and no inthrest in life but growin' anither. Ye see they won't let ye vote till ye've lived there a year."

"Is there much thruble at th' pollin' place?" asked Mrs. O'Bryan.

"Niver a bit. I heard say they hed a woman runnin' their elections, and furst they used to have riot calls an' ambulances an' th' Black Maria, now they have elections in th' basements and guild halls av churches an' in parlors, wid everybody eatin' choclit drops instead av drinkin' poteen."

"An' fwat do they do wid all their votin'?" sniffed Mrs. O'Bryan somewhat contemptuously.

"Ye make me tired, Nellie acushla," answered Mrs. Dugan. "Do we iver ast a man fwat he'd done wid his vote? We do not. We know twud be very embarrissin' fer him t' answer. Nor we don't ast white ner black ner anny av thim quare haythenish people that comes from furrin parts fwat they'll do wid it. We say, 'Have ye been here five years? Can ye read th' constitution? Is Cincinnati or Chicago th' capital av th' state av Ohoho? $2.50, please.' But whin yer mither, yer sisther or yer wife wants to vote, 'tis amazin how very particular men gits."

"I shuppose," said Mrs. O'Bryan shrewdly, "that 'tis on account av th' things men has did, an more on account av fwat they haven't did, that they're curious about th' women."

"Belike that's so," said Mrs. Dugan, "But I'm willin' enough to tell ye fwat they've did, though if I was to tell ye all they're thried to do ye'd not get home th' day. Have ye read th' resolution Senator Borah does be goin' to inthroduce in th' Raypublikin Convintion? Ye have not? He sez th' time has come fwin th' suffrage shud be give to women as an act av retributive justice to half th' adults av th' counthry. If I was a diligate to th' Raypublikin convention, fwich I'm not, be rayson av being a Demmycrat, I'd move to amind be sayin' an act av belated justice to half th' adults an' all th' childher av th' nation. Ye raymimber, Nellie, that Michael said he'd forgot th' childer; an 'tis largely an account av men havin' fergot th' childher that women is rampagin' around afher th' ballot. No matter fwat else a woman fergits, she thinks av th' childher. If she has none av her own she thinks th' more av other people's. Th' first thing thim Colorady women built was a home fer childher whose parents had been thoughtless enough to die or go 'way and lave thim. Always it has been run be women and niver has there been an investigation or a scandal. Thin they built a school fer girls that needed schoolin' av ivery kind, an thin th' got a law that made th' mither as much th' parent av her childher as th' father. That don't just mane that th' mither is guardeen in case himself dies. It manes that whin Michael wanted to send Noreen to th' convent and Nora was all fer sindin' her to Denver University, which same is a Methodist school, Nora had as much th' say as Michael."

But I thought Noreen went to th' University?" said Mrs. O'Bryan.

"That's fwat I'm tellin' ye," answered Mrs. Dugan. "Thin they got a bunch av juvenile court laws made, an they established a Humane Society that wint all over th' State lookin' fer throuble; 65 per cent. av th' childher in the State home—an' it's a home, d'ye mind, not an asylum—is put there be that agency. They had kindergartens and domestic economy an manual trainin'; but they got school nurses and they had childher wid cross eyes uncrossed, and removed thim from adenoids an' th' like, an' got a fine law regulatin' the hours av wurrkin', an' gettin' a mithers' pension bill to kape thim from havin' to wurrk.

"But ye can't do iverything all at wance, Nellie, not aven whin ye have th' vote. Man is a curious animal, and he needs a lot av showin', so th' woman's club av Denver did a few little things in that line. First they got busy about poor people that was wantin' wurrk, an' they opened a bureau fer to help thim find it, an' paid a woman to look afther it. Thin th' State said, 'That's a fine wurrk ye have; by yer lave, we'll take it over, and have yet anuther bureau, wid more drawers in ut an' a marble top to ut'; so they did, an' 'tis goin' on.

"Thin th' women said 'It's most unfortunate about the men that loses their eyesight wurrkin' in th' mines. Either they are just an expense to their families or they go to th' poor house, which makes taxes'; so they hired folks to tache thim how to grow eyes in their fingers, and thin th' State sez, 'Thank ye fer callin' our attention to this much-needed philanthrophy. Inspired by yer actions, we have built a fine workshop for th' adult blind. We'd like some av ye to act on the board,' it sez.

"Along about that time th' men did somethin' very aggravatin'. I disamimber fwither that was whin th' governor wanted to veto the bill takin' the emblems off the ballots, or when th' Senit killed th' women's eight hour law. Annyhow, th' women got very much concerned over gittin' a place fer the feeble minded. It tuk some time, but they finally got a fine large buildin', and as there wasn't anny women on th' board, they fergot to put in a cold-storage plant, an' paid $150 fer a coffee urn, coffee not bein' food fer feeble minded or childher.

"In th' manetime, Denver not bein' well fixed fer swimmin' holes, the Woman's Club an' th' Juvenile court gathered up a few towels and a bar or two av soap an' about a thousand boys, an' demonstrated th' demand fer a bath house. Most ivery man can raymimber whin he come home late frum school and told his mither his hair was wet wid honest sweat an' he got his shirt on wrong side out crawlin' over a fence, so it wasn't so much work to get a municipal bath house, an' it took so well that bathin' pavilions was opened at all the parks that has ponds.

"Two years av kapin at the city council got a fine $7,000 comfort station for women and childher in the heart av the shoppin' disthrict, and th' legislachure had give them a minimum salary bill fer teachers an' an eight day for workin' women."

"Don't they have anny canneries there?" asked Mrs. O'Bryan.

"They do, and big department stores, an' a few facthories an' hotels an laundries; an' all them men was mighty anxious fer fear they'd have to discharge all th' women. But as 'tis women that do th' buyin', they was finally convinced that they could buy all they could afford to pay fer in eight hours, so they let it go at that. In New York now, they will work a woman twelve or sixteen hours a day rather than spoil a few tomatoes that's sellin at nine or ten dollars a ton, but in Colorady they say, 'Oh, make katchup av 'em if they're too soft to can.' Citizens has some rights that has to be respicted as much as th' feelin's av a tomato."

"Why do ye think them western women got th' vote when th' eastern ones don't?" asked Mrs. O'Bryan. "How do they account fer it?"

"Oh, they lay it to the men. They say Western men is different. To tell ye thruth, Nellie, them Colorady women talk like brides. Ye'd think to hear them there was only wan man in the wurrld, an' they had him. But I dinnaw. I do be thinkin' that wheniver men is different it's becaze av th' women they've knew. Them Colorady women is great on sayin', 'Come on, let's,' but slow in handlin' them dangerous wurrds, 'Ye gotta.'"

"If they've learned that,' answered Mrs. O'Bryan, "an' men could but know it, ye'd have to say no more. All th' legislachures in th' country would be meetin' in extry session to pass th' amindment Congress would be submittin'. Thin ye railly think 'tis a good thing, Bridget mavourneen?"

"Can ye doubt it, Nellie? If ye can, let me tell ye wan story. I was visitin' the Feddyrated Charities last winter, whin a woman come in wid five childher. Seems she had just come from the South, and none of 'em had any wraps, an' it was freezin' weather. She ast fer help fer a month till her baby would be born an' she could get somethin' to do. Well, th' charities lady was kind, but she argued wid her that she had ought to go home, where if she couldn't live wid her husband the State was bound to take care av her; but she wasn't willin' to go. Then the charities lady said the childher would have to go to the home because the mithers-pension fund was all used up fer the year. Well, the woman pulled up her sleeve—her arm was all blue with a long ugly gash on it, an' she sez, 'I have been beat every week for fourteen years. Me husband gets drunk on snuff. If ye don't know fwat a snuff drunk means, ye have something to learn. I run away durin' th' last wan. Ye can take my childher, even th' wan that's comin', but I'll niver go back.'

"Be this time th' charities woman was right inthrested, and I seen she wasn't goin' to let that woman go back, but she sez, 'Yez have come through several States to get here. Why did ye come so far?'

"Th' woman looked at her an sez, 'I heard tell that women vote here, an' I made sure where women vote they would take care av women and childher.'

"Well, that charities woman just grabbed her hands an sez wid a funny little choke in her voice, 'Ye poor thing—we do, an' we will!'"

"Unquestionably, women are entitled to vote. As a school man, I have learned the value of their conclusions, and in some instances have even found it wise to defer to them."—Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania.

Says Nebraska Carried And Was Counted Out

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Humes of Pennsylvania, who has been investigating the activities of the liquor interests, and who said in an address before the Bread and Butter Club in Pittsburgh: "The enactment of a corrupt practices act is essential to you before you secure suffrage in this State—absolutely essential."

It ranks with the statement in the Mason City (Iowa) Times of June 14 that "in several precincts in Dubuque county the judges failed even to tally the suffrage ballots" cast at the referendum June 5, 1916.

It goes well with the knowledge on the part of suffragists that every attempt was made to steal the election in 1914 that made Montana a suffrage State; that at the election last November in Pittsburgh decoy specimen ballots were circulated, and that in every election on suffrage that has been held in recent years suffragists have had to cope with the most devious, unfair and fraudulent practices.

The official canvass made about a month after the election in Nebraska gave a majority of only 8,254 against suffrage in a total vote of 189,818.

When the Nebraska State Journal heard the statement attributed to Attorney General Reed it sought an interview with him, which it published June 21 as follows:

"Yes, I said it, or something to that effect," replied Attorney General Reed when asked if he had made the statement to ladies that a recount of the vote cast in the fall of 1914 would undoubtedly have shown the equal suffrage amendment and all other amendments to the constitution of the State to have been carried.

"It is my honest opinion," he added, "that most of the amendments to the constitution proposed in 1914 would have carried if pains had been taken to correctly count the vote. My opinion is based on reports that came to me soon after the election that year. Considerable time has elapsed and I cannot remember all of the details of the information I received. It is my recollection that some one told me that several persons living at Aurora went to a precinct in the country where the ballots were being counted and while looking on they discovered that the count was not proceeding according to their idea of the correct method, that they called attention of the election officers to it and the error, whatever it was, was corrected. I think that resulted in a difference of 41 votes for the suffrage amendment. The error was in counting straight party votes or in counting only the ballots which were not voted straight as to party.

"Other instances came to my attention. They arose in election contests over local offices and did not relate to the count of the vote on amendments. But while men were looking at the vote on contests of candidates there was nothing to prevent those so engaged from keeping their eyes open and seeing other things. I have been told that in some such contests parties took time to look over the ballots and make an estimate of the vote cast for and against amendments, and that gross errors in the count on amendments were noticed.

"When the Legislature convened following the election of 1914 I took the office of Attorney General, and it came to my knowledge that some one planned to introduce a bill in the Legislature calling for a recount, but such a bill was not offered nor passed because the different interests feared a recount would hurt them. The fellows who did not want the taxation amendment adopted feared it might open the way to count that in. The fellows opposed to woman suffrage feared suffrage might carry by a recount, and so no recount was asked for. Nobody appeared to care what became of the amendment increasing the salaries of the Governor and other State officers. I suppose it will be too late for the next Legislature to consider. I don't know how long the ballots are preserved, and it is likely that the next Legislature would say that it was the duty of the former Legislature to look after such matters and the former Legislature having failed to do anything, the next Legislature would refuse to act."

SUGGESTS 9-HOUR DAY IN LAUNDRIES

Kansas Industrial Secretary Plans Improvement Over Work in Non-Suffrage States

A nine-hour working day for women laundry workers, a minimum wage of $7 a week in cities of the first class and $6 a week in other cities are the principal recommendations made to the Kansas State Laundry Board by Miss Linna Bresette, secretary of the State industrial welfare commission, in a recent report.

The significance of this action in a suffrage State may be best appreciated when it is remembered that an investigation of the conditions of laundry workers in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Chicago, carried out by the U. S. Department of Labor, showed that their average short day is ten hours, while during rush seasons they may have to work 12 or even 14 hours a day.

"SEEM ON VERGE OF REAL ACTION"

Chicago Herald Says Similarity of Planks Raises Suffrage to National Demand

The Chicago Herald points out that the points of contact and convergence in the Republican and Democratic platforms "represent the issues which time, discussion, public opinion and long experience have finally lifted from the category of partisan views to the position of national principles and demands.

"The most important of these," it continues, "are the declarations in favor of woman suffrage and an effective federal child labor law. At last woman suffrage ceases to be really debatable on principle in a national convention. At last we seem on the verge of effective action by the nation in behalf of the nation's children."

CONGRESSMAN SAW A QUICK CHANGE

Evans Says Sentiment in Montana Turned Completely in Favor in Six Years

Congressman John M. Evans of Montana introduced in the Congressional Record June 22 a statement which he made the first of last month before the Judiciary Committee in advocacy of the nation-wide suffrage amendment.

"The question of woman suffrage in my State has come along so rapidly that possibly my vision has been warped a little bit on what ought to be done on the subject," said Mr. Evans. "When the matter first came before our people years ago it was looked on as a good deal of a joke. In the assembly at that time the proposition got 2 votes out of 150, or maybe 100; two years afterwards the matter came back to the Legislature and it lacked only two votes of having a majority; two years afterwards the matter came back to the Legislature and it got all but two votes in the Legislature. In a period of six years the whole public sentiment of that State had been changed on that question."

"How do you account for that remarkable change in such a short time?" Mr. Evans was asked.

"We have a lot of active women there—local women, fine, upstanding women," he replied, "and we had some bad politics in the State—and we believed that possibly if we got good women voting there it would clarify our politics, and it did, particularly in local matters, questions of morality, and so on."

WILSON APPROVES PLANK HEARTILY

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but recommended that the movement be taken up State by State.

The Virginia Federation denounced the action of the House Judiciary Committee for not allowing the federal amendment to reach the floor. The President, however, told Mrs. Hooker he did not feel it proper he should interfere with the committee's action.

"He believed the wiser course is to convert the States to suffrage first," Mrs. Hooker said after her conference. "I do not believe he is totally opposed to a federal amendment, however."

The President's interpretation of the platform came when Mrs. Hooker told him many suffragists thought the plank seemed to be "veiled in mystery." The President replied, laughing: "You would seem to accuse us of insincerity and buncombe," and then proceeded, Mrs. Hooker said, to explain what he thought was a proper interpretation of the plank.

She also quoted Mr. Wilson as stating that he was a friend of the suffrage movement and sympathized with it, although he still felt it was a question first for the States, and that suffrage forced upon a State would not be well received and would hurt more than help the cause.

Creed of West Virginia

Used in the Celebration on June 20 of the Fifty-third Anniversary of West Virginia's Admission to Statehood.

I believe in West Virginia and honor the men and women who have built the State to greatness in fifty-three years.

I believe that the mountains and valleys of West Virginia shall forever be the home *of a free and self-governing people.*

I believe that the men and women of today, living in West Virginia, as the inheritors of what has already been done for the State, *must themselves serve the State.*

I believe in the children of West Virginia as the richest resource of the State; for into their hands will pass all that we are proud of in the history and in the possessions of West Virginia.

As a gift to the State on its fifty-third birthday I pledge myself to serve it with honor, in public and private; to do my task with patience; and to ever strive to build a better State through the character of service which shows out in my daily life.

Can any West Virginian subscribe to this creed without realizing that he or she is in duty bound to work for the enfranchisement of women on November 7? Without realizing that any community of "self-governing people," any community in which women must themselves serve the State and strive to make it better, and any community which considers its children as its richest resource, must give women a voice in its government?

SUFFRAGISTS GIVE IDEAS TO BRIDES

Marriage "Advice" Asks Them to Help Get Vote for Improvement of Home

The Marriage License Bureau in New York City was the scene of a novel form of suffrage propaganda, when, on June 20, members of the Woman Suffrage Party appeared there laden with cherry blossoms, peonies, daisies, buttons labelled "Votes for Women," and little square boxes tied with yellow ribbons containing a small piece of wedding cake.

Every couple that entered the building was approached by the suffragists, who gave a boutonniere to the groom and a box of cake and a small pamphlet to the bride. The little folder was marked for "Miss Bride-to-be" and said:

"It is customary to give advice to all young women about to assume the duties and responsibilities of matrimony. Let us add ours to that given by your relatives and friends.

"Give your Support to the Cause of Votes for Women!

"It will make you a better companion to your husband.

"You need the Vote! Why?

"To help you as a Homemaker.

"Your duties in your home during the coming years will be:

"1. *To provide wholesome food for your family.* You cannot do this unless the materials purchased in the market are fresh and unadulterated. Public officials elected by votes have control over the food supply.

"2. *To keep your house clean, neat and sanitary.* You cannot do this if the streets about your home are dirty, if the garbage and rubbish are not taken care of efficiently, if the building laws do not require light, airy rooms and if the water supply is not pure and plentiful. Public officials elected by votes attend to all these things.

"3. *To keep your family healthy.* You cannot do this if the clothing you buy in the stores for them is not made under sanitary conditions. The health of the community is at the mercy of the public officials elected by votes.

"4. *To bring up intelligent, well trained children.* Many children die yearly in New York City because of accidents in the streets and because there are not enough playgrounds. Public officials elected by votes have control over the schools where children are educated, over the streets where they play, over the places of amusement where they go.

"You can help your husband in his business, protect your home, your health, and your children if you become a voter.

"In the twelve States where women vote laws beneficial to men, women and children have been passed.

"We repeat our advice to you—help further the movement for votes for women.

"Join the Woman Suffrage Party, 48 East 34th Street, New York City.

"We are fighting for the extension of the wife and mother influence in the State.

Come and help us."

SAYS G. O. P. PLANK IS GREAT FORCE

Congressman Mondell Calls Republican Endorsement Biggest Boost Cause Ever Had

Frank W. Mondell, Congressman from Wyoming, recently made a statement in Washington that, whether the accomplishment of woman suffrage be obtained by State or Federal amendments, the suffrage plank of the Republican party was one of the most forceful declarations which the cause of suffrage had ever received.

Mr. Mondell said:

"The Republican party having adopted woman suffrage as one of the articles of its national political faith—the honorable record of the party is crystallizing its faith into action—assures a rapid spread and early triumph of the suffrage cause. The party recognizes the right of the States to pass upon the question, and this right may be exercised through independent State action, or through a Federal amendment. Never has the cause of suffrage received such splendid endorsement as has been given by this forceful declaration of a great party."

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

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Caroline Bartlett Crane
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Artists

Mayme B. Harwood — Blanche Ames — Fredrikke Palmer

Deputy Treasurer
Howard L. Blackwell

Assistant Editor
Henry Bailey Stevens

Managing Editor
Agnes E. Ryan

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SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1916

"THE GLORIOUS FOURTH"

The Fourth of July will be widely celebrated by women this year. They will celebrate not only as patriots, but as suffragists. Though the world outlook at large is dark and terrible, the outlook for this particular reform was never before so bright.

In all the warring nations, the magnificent service rendered by women is breaking down the old objections to equal suffrage and winning over former opponents by shoals. In Canada, women have this year been given a vote for all officers throughout a stretch of territory almost as big as the whole of the United States east of the Mississippi River. In our own country, for the first time, all the political parties have come out in favor of votes for women. The suffragists this year have ample cause to celebrate. For them it surely is a Glorious Fourth.

A. S. B.

A SUFFRAGE DAY

The Fourth of July is the suffragists' own day. It celebrates the victory of the principle that "taxation without representation is tyranny." This is just as true today as it was in 1776.

Opponents of equal rights say that the wishes and interests of women taxpayers are fully represented already; but, as a matter of fact, the men most active in opposing votes for women are generally to be found also opposing appropriations for the things that women want. Some little time ago, the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association published the names of the group of men who had done the most against suffrage in Congress, and pointed out that almost all of them had voted against an adequate appropriation for the Children's Bureau; and had also voted wrong on a number of other humanitarian measures. Several of them had even taken the wrong side on the notorious "phossy jaw" match bill. Senator Lodge is an exception; though he is a hide bound conservative on the suffrage question, his record on humanitarian measures is pretty good. But, with one or two exceptions, the active anti-suffrage group in Congress had also been a conspiciously anti-humanitarian group.

The main object of the suffrage pronunciamento was to emphasize this fact. Some of the newspapers called it a "black list," and the antis have ever since represented that its main object was to prevent these men's re-election—although at that time Lodge was not up for re-election, while with Underwood and the other Southern Democrats their re-election was a foregone conclusion, since in the South there is practically but one party. This slander has lately been revived by the antis; but they have never explained why the chief enemies of suffrage in that Congress showed themselves to be likewise enemies of the children, and enemies of humanitarian measures in general.

A. S. B.

THE MEXICAN TANGLE

Before this issue of The Woman's Journal reaches its readers, the United States and Mexico may be at war. Every thoughtful and right-minded person must be grieved to the heart over the crisis that has arisen. Even those who think that war has become necessary must realize, if they are at all clear-sighted, that it is a thousand pities ever to have let things come to such a pass.

The causes of the trouble reach far back. Mexico is a country of rich natural resources—rich in mines, in oil, in agricultural possibilities. Diaz ruled oppressively and corruptly, but he granted concessions readily to a host of foreign business interests—largely American—to establish themselves in Mexico, to develop the mines, etc., and he aided them to force the poorer Mexicans to work for them, often under inhuman conditions. These amounted in some cases to actual slavery. But he maintained a "stable government," and Big Business was pleased with him.

At last he went too far. A law was passed that the titles to all the land in Mexico must be registered before a certain date or be forfeited. No effort was made to acquaint the common people with the new law. Ignorant and unable to read, most of them knew nothing about it. The mass of the Mexicans live by agriculture; and they suddenly found that they had lost the ownership of their farms—in many cases farms which they and their families had cultivated for generations. Enormous quantities of land thus came into the possession of the government, which proceeded to sell it to a few great proprietors, native and foreign. In northern Mexico, small farms have almost disappeared. It is said that less than 500 men now own nine-tenths of the land in a country that has 15,000,000 inhabitants. The conditions became intolerable; the Mexicans rose, and Diaz was driven out.

In the years of chaos that followed, much American property was damaged and some American lives were lost. American corporations with big investments in Mexico wanted one of two things—either the annexation of Mexico to the United States, or else the setting up in Mexico of a man like Diaz, who would confirm all the concessions made by Diaz of lands, mines, etc., and who would hold the common people down with an iron hand. But, evidently, no such man could get the support of the Mexican people; so Big Business has been eager for American intervention, with the intention that it shall lead to virtual or actual annexation. It is widely believed that certain financial interests in the United States have secretly helped to keep up a state of turmoil in Mexico on purpose to bring about intervention. Systematically, day after day, for many months past, all sorts of wild and inflammatory reports have been telegraphed from the border and published with scare headlines in the metropolitan newspapers which "Big Business" controls. Most of these reports were proved untrue and contradicted a day or two later—in small type—but by that time the harm was done. The same inflammatory tactics have been carried on in Mexico. Finally, when all these did not suffice to goad the two nations into war, came Villa's senseless raid. There is only too much evidence tending to show that the raid was planned and paid for by the same great interests in the United States.

Women will have to pay their share of the heavy war taxes; and the heavier cost in human lives will be paid by mothers' sons.

"Big Business," which is known to be unscrupulous, and which has long eagerly desired war with Mexico, opposes votes for women in every State campaign. It looks as if Big Business thought women with ballots might be an obstacle to its plans to enrich a few at the cost of the blood of the many.

A. S. B.

NO MOLLYCODDLES

The mixed troops of the Allied armies had a piece of woodland to cut down the other day, and they arranged a tree-felling contest to see which could do the work best and quickest—Canadians, Maoris, French, Australians, New Zealanders, etc. The New Zealanders came out first and the Australians second. Both New Zealand and Australia have equal suffrage, but New Zealand has had it longer. Here is another blow at the theory that men will become effeminate if they grant their mothers and sisters equal rights.

But that whimsy was disproved long ago. The Spartans were the strongest and bravest men of ancient Greece, and Sparta was the only part of Greece where women were not kept in strict subjection. There they enjoyed so much freedom that a grumbler from another part of Greece once said scornfully to a Spartan mother, "The Spartan women are the only women in the world who rule their men!" The Spartan mother answered, proudly, "We are the only women who give birth to men."

A. S. B.

CHILDREN AND WAR

The sufferings of war always fall most heavily upon the most innocent heads. Fresh attention is called to this by the appeal issued by the Christian Work, for the starving children of many lands.

Of the Armenians it says:

"Parents, driven under the whip-lash on the march in freezing cold and under the blistering sun alike, carried their helpless children until nature could no longer stand the test; then these parents were forced to abandon their children and leave them by the roadside to die, their last earthly remembrance of their own flesh and blood being piteous cries of despair." Dr. Samuel G. Wilson writes from Erivan, Turkey:

"Everywhere comes the cry of cold and hungry people, mostly women and children. All are half naked. They have been sleeping for months on the bare ground and shivering through the long nights. Stray children were gathered up and brought in on wagons by the kind-hearted Russian soldiers.

"The ravages which disease has wrought are noticeable in the fact that now the children do not number so many as the grown people. The young lives could not stand the hardships of the terrible flight and weeks of suffering. But there are 66,000 of these children left in the Caucasus alone."

Send a contribution to help feed them to Charles Crane, Treasurer Armenian Relief Fund, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

"Yet a few more weeks and the sound of children's voices in Albania will be hushed forever," writes William Willard Howard, who has just got back from his third trip in aid of the famine sufferers. "A nation is dying of hunger—a small, weak nation that the world has passed by. Famine has scourged it; battling armies have swept over it.

"This nation is Albania, where 150,000 human beings—mostly women and children—already have died of starvation. Half a million will die unless we help. All the little children will die. They are dying now, each day—so many! so many!

"While you read this, little girls and boys, driven frantic by hunger, are gnawing at the carcasses of dead horses in the streets."

Send something to The Christian Work, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, for the children and women of the Balkans.

Ignace J. Paderewski writes in behalf of Poland:

"The horrors of the gigantic struggle have overwhelmed more than eighteen million inhabitants, including nearly two million Jews. Fully eleven millions of helpless women and children, peasants, workmen, the very essence and strength of the nation, have been driven into the open.

"Thousands are hiding among ruins, in woods or in hollows, subsisting on roots and the bark of trees. Hundreds of thousands of once prosperous families are helpless, hungry, sick and succumbing.

"Only a great wave of mankind's pity can surmount so immense a wave of human misery. I am certain there is no soul in this noble country who will condemn me for asking—

"Some bread for the Polish women and children!"

Help for these also may be sent to The Christian Work.

From Servia comes the word:

"The typhus epidemic left twenty thousand orphan children in Servia. Every Servian did what he could. A peasant family would take in some children till the food in the house was exhausted, then they would turn them out again to wander to some other house. When the Servians were driven out of Servia by the German army, these children banded together in groups, ten or twelve, led by some child of fourteen or so, and followed the crowd for six weeks through the mountains in deep snow. Miss Sybil Eden, a trained nurse, says: 'I met one group on Mount Tchalja. Some were dead, five were dying. It was not long. In many cases I sat down in the snow and stayed with them.'

"The survivors of these pitiful bands have been transported to Southern France, where they are divided among several smaller towns. The generous French Government is spending all it can for them, and the Serbian Relief Committee of No. 70 Fifth avenue is looking after their support. Forty cents a day keeps one of these children alive.

"In Servia itself there is desolation, and the suffering from cold and hunger simply cannot be told. If help for the Serbian children does not come at once, thousands more will perish."

Even this is only a part of the picture. In England and France, Belgium and Germany other children are perishing every day as a result of the war. Let us give what we can to save those who are starving, and let us all work with heart and soul to hasten the coming of equal suffrage, that the mothers of the world may have more power to make this war the last!

A. S. B.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

NEW YORK

At Manhansett, Long Island, suffragists recently found a way to give a concrete example of what they stand for. They started a "Suffrage Civic Clean-up Week," which cost the town nothing and earned the Suffrage Association the thanks of the Board of Trade. The women borrowed thirty wagons of all sorts, delivery carts, drays, and what not. They also enlisted young people as volunteer workers and cleaned up the village. The results have gained great respect for what suffrage stands for as a community factor.

Women property owners of Ridgewood, Queensborough, are to have an Auxiliary Board of Trade. This will be a civic association similar to that managed by the men only, and one of its principal functions will be to have committees of women appear before borough and city officials at public hearings on local improvements.

"Suffrage brought me to it," declares Mrs. Rose Kellhover of East Broadway, who is the first chief of the new "mother police force" being organized in New York City. It is planned to have one mother on every East Side block, to whom girls can go whenever they find evidences of the white slaver in their neighborhood.

The Teachers' Section of the New York Woman Suffrage party will give a dinner to many suffragists educators of the country at the Hotel Vanderbilt on July 6, when the National Education Association meets in New York City.

Four women who are State Superintendents of Education in equal suffrage States will be among the guests of honor and will be the after-dinner speakers. These women are: Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, of Colorado, Mrs. Josephine Preston, of Washington; Miss Edith K. G. Clark, of Wyoming, and Miss Bernice McCoy, of Idaho. Other speakers will be Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse.

Miss Susanna Cocroft, health expert of Chicago, is starting a movement among the women of the country for Federal supervision of the health of the nation. The campaign with which she is identified was launched at the meeting of the National Conservation Congress.

Among the reports which the campaign districts have sent into the New York State Woman Suffrage Party headquarters, covering activities from last November till May, the report from Westchester County in the second assembly district is a brilliant example.

Four thousand six hundred and twenty-five women have been enrolled during the past six months, 1,124 of them being gained in the last month. The total dues-paying membership of the campaign district is 200. The district has 56 suffrage correspondence school students. A sum of $996.49 has been raised up to date. Mrs. John H. Watkins of Mt. Kisco is the leader of this live district.

WEST VIRGINIA

In Washington, D. C., on June 20, resident West Virginians celebrated the 53rd anniversary of West Virginia's admission into the sisterhood of the States by appropriate exercises. District Attorney Syme spoke of the narrowness of the "State's rights" doctrine and urged his hearers to think in terms of nationalism. Former Senator Scott addressed the audience as "Fellow citizens and suffragists." But Mr. Dickie won the greatest applause when he said that woman suffrage was not a political question but a principle of moral honesty, right and justice; and he urged the men of West Virginia not to give the vote grudgingly.

Miss Marie Benson Ames, of Springfield, Mass., who has been organizing for suffrage in West Virginia, was married last week in Parkersburg to Mr. Thomas Coleman of that city.

MAINE

Mrs. Augusta C. Hughston, national organizer, is arranging a suffrage section for the Fourth of July parade in Portland and is drilling the marchers in the Exposition Building.

This will be the first time Maine women have marched for suffrage, although they have held antomobile parades.

The results of the primary elections this month show a large number of candidates in favor of suffrage. The prospect for favorable action in the Legislature next winter is better than ever before.

The Portland Equal Suffrage Club and the Junior Suffrage League have merged into the Portland Equal Franchise League. This step will undoubtedly make for greater efficiency in suffrage work and increase of membership. Already headquarters on 630 Congress St. (a very desirable location) have been taken where literature will be given out, speeches made and many kinds of activities carried on.

The State Association has announced Oct. 5 and 6 as dates for the annual convention. Owen Lovejoy will be the speaker on the evening of Oct. 5.

At the recent W. C. T. U. convention of Washington county, the keynote of the addresses and reports was "Woman Suffrage." The principal speaker, Mrs. Walsh, president of the W. C. T. U., in Androscoggin County, is a former resident of Kansas and, of course, a staunch suffragist. Mrs. Agnes Randall, vice-president for Washington, also spoke on the need of woman's vote. The county superintendent of suffrage, Mrs. Fronie Smith, highly recommended the Woman's Journal as the leading educational newspaper, with the latest news of the advancement of suffrage for women.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

A new suffrage organization was formed at Franklin last week, after a visit of Mrs. Post, the State organizer. The Franklin Equal Suffrage League organized several years ago has merged with the new organization, to be known as the Franklin Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Katherine Call Simonds is chairman of the association; Mrs. Alice Knox Durgin, vice-chairman; Mrs. Alice Adams, secretary; Mrs. Abbie M. Peterson, chairman of the publicity and propaganda committee; Mrs. Addie Bean French, chairman of the enrollment committee; Dr. J. Sarah Barney, chairman of the finance committee.

MASSACHUSETTS

The endorsement of woman suffrage in the two national platforms will be celebrated by suffragists throughout the State next Tuesday, the fourth of July. Many forms of entertainment have been suggested, such as picnics, social meetings with speakers to tell of their party principles and program, participation in the 4th of July parades with decorated floats or automobiles in suffrage colors. Suffrage flags will be used with the American flag for decoration on houses, and when possible posters will be used in windows and at gates.

There was a complete collapse of the plan that the anti-suffragists among the club women had made, to repeal or nullify last year's endorsement of suffrage, at the recent meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation in Lynn. The project had got wind; delegates had been chosen with a view to it; and when the meeting convened, a clear majority of those present were suffragists. They gave an ovation to Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, who had been much criticized by the conservatives for her activity in the suffrage movement; and the impossibility of rescinding last year's action was so evident that it was not even attempted. Mrs. Pennybacker, who was present, also gave the women (without mentioning suffrage) a very good talk on submitting with grace and good nature to the will of the majority.

At the last meeting of the official board of the Massachusetts W. S. A., Mrs. Claude U. Gilson was elected chairman of the board pro tem, to serve during Mrs. Leonard's absence in Europe.

The Arlington League had a very successful meeting last Saturday with its president, Mrs. Jessica Henderson, at her beautiful home in Wayland. The gathering was a "piazza party." After refreshments, Miss Blackwell addressed the league, and answered questions, as she had done at the meeting when the league was organized, 18 years ago.

Suffragists of the Second Norfolk Senatorial District enjoyed a delightful outing on June 27 as guests of Mrs. John C. Lee, president of the Wellesley League. There was a basket lunch in an evergreen grove on her beautiful estate, with ice cream, cake, strawberries and coffee for sale. Women were present from Dedham, Dover, Sharon, Needham, Natick, Wollaston and elsewhere. There were addresses by Mrs. Lee, Miss Blackwell, Mrs. Albee Loker, Mrs. Susan Lewis Ball, Professor Ellen Hayes of Wellesley and Mrs. Claude U. Gilson. The hostess was assisted in receiving by her mother, Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, and members of the Wellesley League. There was a table of suffrage literature for sale—a feature that should never be lacking at any such gathering—and a substantial collection was taken up for the suffering families of militia men ordered to the front.

RHODE ISLAND

The first meeting for the season of the Newport County Woman Suffrage Association was held July 1 at the home of the president, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, Oak Glen, Portsmouth. Miss Alice Carpenter of New York and other well-known speakers were scheduled to make addresses. The league is planning to have an active season. Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, honorary president of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association and leader of the 12th Assembly District of Manhattan in the recent campaign, is assisting her sister, Mrs. Elliott. House to house canvassing has been begun. There will be a suffrage picnic later and a fair early in September.

"No one doubts the fine influence of woman in the home. Is there any reason on earth or above it for confining that influence merely to the home? Of course there is not." —Henry Herbert Knibbs, author of "Songs of the Outlands."

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Iowa And The Opposition

By Flora Dunlap, President of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association

The Executive Council of Iowa on Tuesday, June 20, finished the official canvass of the ballots on the suffrage amendment, and found that 162,683 votes had been cast for the amendment and 173,024 against, a majority of 10,341 against woman suffrage. The majority against is larger than first announced and is accounted for by the fact that in many precincts the returns were sealed inside the pool book envelopes and were not available until the votes were canvassed by County Boards of Supervisors.

The State Suffrage Association officers immediately after the election sent both telegrams and letters to all county chairmen and to presidents of men's leagues asking that witnesses be present when the count was canvassed in the offices of county supervisors.

This official canvass was well looked after by suffragists over the State. In many places irregularities were found: tally sheets were missing, figures were transposed and there were small discrepancies in the count. In no place, however, was evidence found of deliberate fraud or of sufficient irregularities to change the result.

The State Board has consulted with lawyers over the State and with the State Department of Justice and is advised there is no evidence to warrant a contest or a request for a recount.

It would seem there are 162,683 men in the State who believe in the justice of woman suffrage, but there are 173,024 who either do not believe in the justice of the cause or are unwiliing that justice shall rule.

The result of the vote is a very great disappointment to Iowa suffragists. They felt that Iowa is so progressive a State that woman suffrage would carry in the first referendum. Results prove that it is not.

Various political complications entered into the result of the vote. Three counties, Dubuque, Scott and Clinton, gave 9,383 of the majority against suffrage.

These three counties are the stronghold of the commercial liquor interests of the State, and there is no question but that the commercialized liquor interests and all the evil forces of the State lined up against and worked and voted against suffrage.

No anti-suffrage woman worker should flatter herself that she contributed in any measurable degree to the defeat of suffrage in Iowa. The answer to why suffrage failed is Dubuque, Davenport, and Clinton. Every man in the State and every woman of intelligence knows what forces stand back of these names.

The suffragists of Iowa carried on a good campaign. It has been said it was too short. It was begun when the General Assembly of 1913 passed the suffrage resolution, and the Board of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association at its next meeting began plans for organization.

Some of those who say now that the campaign was too short are the women who refused then to give time or money because the campaign was too far off.

The press of the State gave valiant and generous help and without the support of the press, of men in public life, and of nearly every candidate at the primary the favorable vote would have been much smaller.

Five-sixths of the newspapers of the State were favorable. They used not only plate matter and a weekly press letter but supported the cause editorially, and as the truest tribute to their belief in the cause some of them refused anti-paid advertising.

It is easy enough to say that a suffrage campaign should be kept free from any alliances and should stand on its merits alone. The Iowa State Association truly believed this, and did not tie itself up in any way with any measure or any candidate. They were grateful for help from all parties, all candidates and all causes. It was impossible, however, to keep other causes from allying themselves either for or against suffrage, and suffrage organizations had no recourse except reiterated statements that they were for suffrage alone.

Not enough women in Iowa worked; not enough gave money; but in every county some women worked diligently and effectively. In Dubuque, Scott and Clinton Counties, where the majority against suffrage was so great, there were fine groups of women and of men working for suffrage. If good work had not been done in these counties, there would have been a smaller favorable vote than there was.

Each of the eleven Congressional districts had an organizer in charge from January until election day. Each of these district organizers had one or more helpers for all or part of the time. Every one of the ninety-nine counties in the State had a chairman, though some were very late with organization. Nine-tenths of the counties opened headquarters from one to three months before the end of the campaign. About twenty counties had paid secretaries in charge of the headquarters and of the county work. A large number of the counties had complete organization, that is, a working chairman and committee for every precinct; and these counties invariably carried.

The whole State was covered by auto trips in the last month of the campaign. Approximately five million pieces of literature were distributed, much of it especially printed to meet local needs and the false statements circulated by the opposition concerning the suffrage States. Iowa was abundantly supplied with speakers, many of them of national reputation. Mrs. Catt and Dr. Shaw had fine audiences everywhere. Many other speakers had a message worthy of larger audiences than they reached. Iowa has few large cities and it is not easy to get crowds in smaller towns.

The 40 men's leagues in the State did good work and helped to get out the large favorable vote.

Iowa had generous help from the National, from Mrs. Catt personally, and from many States, Massachusetts, New York, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Nebraska, Louisiana, Michigan, the Woman Voters' League, North Dakota and Missouri. State and local associations sent generous help in money and workers. Many individuals in other States gave most generously, and Iowa suffragists appreciate most cordially and gratefully all this assistance.

Iowa men and women know that they carried on a good campaign, but it was not good enough. The circularization of the opposition was more effective than the circularization by the suffragists because the opposition had apparently unlimited money for circularization.

One lesson from the Iowa campaign would seem to be the lessening of expenses for outside speakers and the use of the money instead for circularizing the voters. One cent postage for one circularization of the voters of Iowa cost five thousand dollars. This does not include paper, printing or addressing, only one cent postage. Until suffrage campaign funds can meet the funds of the opposition for reaching the voter, suffrage is handicapped.

Although there was fine and effective work on the part of many suffragists in Iowa, generous help from the National, material and personal help from individuals and organizations in other States, efficient co-operation on the part of the press and many of the men in every county in the State, Iowa failed.

The forces of reaction and of evil were stronger than the working forces of progress and of justice. Until many more men and women in Iowa who believe in democracy and in justice recognize that this is not a woman's fight but a human fight and join in the ranks of working suffragists, Iowa will be a black spot on the suffrage map.

That many men and women hitherto indifferent are already roused is evidenced by the offers of help in a new campaign. Woman suffrage is a liver issue in Iowa today than it has ever been.

PRESS MEN CHEER SUFFRAGE SPEECH

South Carolina Editors Enliven Convention With Applause of President's Advocacy

The president of the South Carolina Press Association put considerable punch in the annual press convention when he advocated woman suffrage. The punch was forcefully increased by the editor of the Columbia Record, Colonel Banks, whose championship of votes for women is unceasing and emphatic. Col. Banks illustrated the justice of his remarks by the case of a young woman, Miss Dickson, whose talk on rural school conditions was one of the best of the whole convention. Her knowledge of rural school needs is authoritative, yet as Col. Banks stated, the arbitrary exclusion of South Carolina women from public boards would prevent Miss Dickson and other intelligent women from giving service as trustees, while men who would not know a text-book if they met it outside of a school-house, were eligible to direct important educational affairs. The Association enthusiastically applauded the sentiments of Col. Banks.

COULDN'T FIND A WOMAN TO TALK

Dr. George S. Davis, president of Hunter College, New York City, told the June graduating class that he had sought without success to find a woman who would deliver the commencement address. With one exception the women asked expressed deep sensibility of the honor but seemed to be possessed of an extreme distrust of their ability. They feared they would be platitudinous, and no amount of persuasion could induce them to accept. And yet some people say women are eager to talk upon the least provocation.

GUARDSMEN WILL VOTE FROM FIELD

New Jersey Finds it Important for Militia to Mail Ballots from Mexico

It is considered so important for the New Jersey soldiers to vote that arrangements were made last week for them to mail their ballots from the Mexican border.

Under the election law provision is made that ballots can be sent to the Guardsmen at the border and that they may be returned, under seal, to the respective county boards of election.

Meanwhile New Jersey women, who, being at home, know better about conditions in their towns, are deprived of the ballot.

Suffragists and antis alike are exerting themselves to relieve the destitution among the families of the militia men ordered to the front. This is a good work, in which women of the most diverse opinions can co-operate.

The first woman in the United States to be internal revenue collector is Miss Ada L. Cardell of Oklahoma City. She took the place of Hubert Bolen for fifteen days in June while he was attending the national Democratic convention.

TEXAS

The Galveston Equal Suffrage Association holds open air meetings on a down-town corner every Saturday evening with men and women speakers. Last Saturday evening a meeting was also held on the beach, with Miss Lavinia Engle as speaker. Good collections are taken up at all of the meetings, which are attended by hundreds of persons, mostly men.

The league holds a business meeting once a month and has a speaker, generally some one from a full suffrage State. This month Miss Inez Breese Huffman of Fresno, Cal., who organized the San Joaquin Valley work in the California campaign, gave a talk.

The league has an exhibit in a merchant's window every month. Framed literature which can be changed from time to time is placed in elevators and other public places.

An exhibit will be entered in the civic parade of July 4. Prizes aggregating $600 have been offered, the first being $250. A booth at the Cotton Carnival from July 4 to 16 will be taken, and also a rest room, the space having been proffered free of charge by the Carnival Committee. An electric light sign carrying the slogan, "Votes for Women," will be placed on a downtown corner.

Each afternoon and evening literature is distributed from a down town drug store in which desk room is given free of charge.

A speakers' conference is being organized with Mrs. Bliss in charge of the work. Suffrage teas are very popular and raise funds for the carrying on of the work.

All the announced candidates of the district have expressed themselves as resolved to vote for the submission of the amendment if elected to the Legislature.

Both newspapers of the city publish much suffrage news, and all editorial comment is strong for suffrage.

GIVES NEIGHBOR CORRECT FIGURES

Missouri Suffragist Shows How Negro Vote Bugaboo is Used Without Foundation

One woman in the Golden Lane demonstration was told by a Kentucky gentleman that there were four Negro voters to one white in his State and that to give women votes would make matters worse than they are at present. The woman was quite taken aback, until Mrs. Helen Million, recording secretary of the Missouri Suffrage Association, told her that the man's statement was a falsehood.

The United States census of 1910 gives the following figures:

States	Per Cent. of White Population	Per Cent. of Negroes
Delaware	84.6	15.4
Maryland	82.0	17.9
Dist. of Columbia	71.3	28.5
Virginia	67.4	32.6
West Virginia	94.7	5.3
North Carolina	68.0	31.6
South Carolina	44.8	55.2
Georgia	54.9	45.1
Florida	58.9	41.0
Kentucky	88.6	11.4
Tennessee	78.3	21.7
Alabama	57.5	42.5
Mississippi	43.7	56.2
Arkansas	71.8	28.1
Louisiana	56.8	43.1
Oklahoma	87.2	8.3
Texas	82.2	17.7
Missouri	95.2	4 8

These statistics show that the man from Kentucky was either grossly ignorant or was lying. The worst of it is that the misstatement is common. In all but two States, South Carolina and Mississippi, white people are in a majority and in those the proportion is only about five to four. The colored percentage is growing less with each census. Southerners who use the Negro arguments should verify their figures first.

It is only the business office of The Woman's Journal that moves this week to 45 Boutwell street, Dorchester. The editor will continue to reside at 3 Monadnock street, where she has lived for several years.

WISCONSIN

Broadening activities of suffrage work in the State will probably result in the removal of the headquarters from Waukesha to Milwaukee this fall. At a recent meeting of the executive board of the State Association a committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Milwaukee County Suffrage Association to devise a practical plan for a union of effort in establishing headquarters in that city. The two societies will share the expense.

The board also took action providing for suffrage representation at all of the county fairs and the State fair this fall.

A suffrage week will be held at Spring Green in connection with Jenkin Lloyd Jones' Tower Hill Congress, either the last of July or the first of August. The suffragists of the Third Congressional District will be asked to meet in conference at the same time.

Mrs. Helen McDowell will begin her work as organizer in Wisconsin in a few weeks.

Mrs. Maud McCreery, Green Bay, who represented Wisconsin among the speakers at the Wednesday evening program of the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis, made a great hit and was invited to speak with Dr. Shaw at a luncheon of the Commercial Club the following day.

Important Notice

After July 1 all mail to The Woman's Journal should be addressed to 45 Boutwell Street, Dorchester, Mass. the new home of the paper. Mail addressed to 585 Boylston Street, Boston, will reach us, but the delivery will not be so prompt.

Dorchester is a part of Boston and The Woman's Journal will be listed in the Boston telephone directory as heretofore. Visitors from other States during the summer who are not familiar with the suburbs may call at the Boston office at the present address and make appointments. A cordial invitation to our housewarming in the fall and full particulars for visitors will be published later.

Two girls will keep regular office hours from 9 till 5 to answer the telephone, fill orders, answer questions, take subscriptions and make appointments at either the Boston or Dorchester office. The advertising department will retain a desk at the Boston address also.

Agnes E. Ryan.

Suffrage Not Dormant In Europe Despite Great War

French, German and English Women Give Indications of New Activity—Prussian Anti Tells Reichstag Seven of United States Have Abolished Equal Franchise

The sudden stoppage of suffrage activity in Europe which came immediately after the war gives some evidence of breaking. Jus Suffragii, the international suffrage monthly, reports in its June issue that the Union Francaise pour le suffrage des femmes held an annual congress this spring, although last year it was unable to do so.

Mme. de Witt Schlumberger, president of the union, said at this meeting: "I am not one of the many who think that the question of woman suffrage is not pressing at the moment, and does not fit in with the daily preoccupation and anguish of war. Do not let us commit the mistake of thinking there is no connection between the war and the rights that we claim. I am struck by the way in which the demand for suffrage, based on the principle of justice and on the affirmation that force must not triumph over right, harmonizes with the preoccupation of the war. This principle of right is at the root of all the present struggle between the peoples."

Prussian anti-suffragists have been busy in an attempt to prevent women from securing the communal vote, and Frau Marie Stritt, a prominent German suffragist, declares that women have cause for some satisfaction in this, as experience shows that the antis in any country become active in proportion to the growing success of the suffrage movement. She interprets their action as a testimony to the favorable change in public opinion toward the women's claims caused by their activities since the war.

Incidentally these Prussian anti-suffragists show a decidedly similar stripe to the ones in this country in their respect for truth. Dr. Neuber of Kiel made this statement during their hearing before the upper house of the Prussian Reichstag on March 31: "Seven States in the United States which had woman suffrage have recently abolished it by great majorities, and I prophesy that the same desirable end will shortly be achieved in Australia, where from four to five hundred societies with a membership of 60,000 women, have been formed to deprive women of their vote!"

The two German suffrage societies, Deutscher Verband fur Frauenstimmrecht and Deutsche Vereinigung fur Frauenstimmrecht, which recently united under the title of Deutscher Reichsverband fur Frauenstimmrecht, have now adopted the Staatsburgerin as their official organ. The Reichsverband takes as its principal object: "To obtain equal national and communal rights for women and men, especially suffrage and eligibility (active and passive suffrage) for all legislative and administrative bodies."

A Women's Journal, or Nok Lapja, has been started by the Hungarian Council of women. It carries the principles of the suffrage movement into the smaller communities of the land, and thousands of orders for subscriptions have been received.

In connection with the work for suffrage in the Swedish Parliament a suffragist reporting to Jus Suffragii makes this observation:

"It is significant that they who have learned to appreciate the working and toiling women are in favor of woman suffrage while they who have got to know her mostly as a thing of luxury and a parasite will not acknowledge her right as a citizen."

Mrs. Millicent Fawcett, a leading suffragist in England, wrote to Premier Asquith in regard to the question of woman's enfranchisement, when it seemed likely that the government would deal with the franchise problem before the first general election after the close of the war. She asked that when any new legislation on voting rights for soldiers was considered, the women of the nation might be included in its provisions. The Prime Minister replied in part: "No such legislation as you refer to is at present in contemplation; but if and when, it should become necessary to undertake it, you may be certain that the considerations set out in your letter will be fully and impartially weighed without any prejudgment from the controversies of the past. Yours faithfully, H. H. Asquith."

FELT SHAME AS WOMEN MARCHED

Boston Republican Says He Was Under Shelter, While Suffragists Battled With Elements

Martin Hays, the Republican speaker at the Faneuil Hall meeting, held last week to celebrate the adoption of the suffrage planks, told of the impression that the women made on him while parading past the Blackstone, battling against the wind and rain. As he watched them, a feeling of shame arose in him that he was in such comfortable quarters, while they were struggling against the elements. Although Mr. Hays went to Chicago prepared to vote for suffrage, thinking it expedient, after watching the parade he said he voted with entirely different feelings toward the plank and toward the cause itself.

A novel way was taken to advertise the recent meeting held in Faneuil Hall to celebrate the adoption of the suffrage planks. A dummy elephant and donkey were crowned with wreaths, and then driven around the city for hours in a carriage, sitting amicably side by side, while placards quoted the two planks and announced the meeting.

In the hall, a big cartoon showed the donkey and elephant each bearing a votes for women flag, dancing gaily side by side upon a long yellow "suffrage plank."

NOTES AND NEWS

It is amusing to see the Democratic papers claiming that the suffrage plank adopted by the Democrats is much stronger than that adopted by the Republicans, and the Republican papers claiming the contrary. Even editors opposed to equal suffrage seem to feel that a strong suffrage plank will be an asset to their party in the coming campaign.

During the recent convention of the National Editorial Association in New York City, a woman editor, Mrs. C. H. Hotaling of Mapleton, Minn., addressed the delegates. In introducing her, President L. J. Rountree of Texas, said that "however much he was in favor of an efficient army, he was equally inclined toward 'striking the shackles' from women so as to permit them full participation in political affairs."

Six Massachusetts women spoke at a meeting held in their honor in Boston last week. Their names are Mrs. John Balch, Mrs. Henry P. White, Mrs. Edward Ford, Mrs. Stella Bent, Mrs. Benjamin L. Robinson and Mrs. H. C. Russell, and the occasion of the "honor" was that they campaigned in Iowa against the enfranchisement of their sex. One wonders whether they will receive as much honor from their descendants as the Tories of the Revolution do today.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of ——————dollars.

Suzan W. FitzGerald

Has a leading article in the Eastern and Western Review on "The Present Status of the Woman Suffrage Movement," in which she shows that each local contest is really a national one and that suffragists are opposed in every state by powerful outside interests.

If you cannot get the June issue from your news stand send 20 cents to

OTHER LEADING ARTICLES
Religious Need of the Times, with Observations on Christian Science by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ussher.
Preparedness by John F. Miller.

EASTERN and WESTERN REVIEW
44 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

YELLOW PARASOLS ARE ON MARKET

The St. Louis suffragists have on hand a number of the yellow umbrellas provided for use in the "Golden Lane," and offer them for sale, as they would be a picturesque feature for suffrage demonstrations elsewhere.

These umbrellas got a novel advertisement the other day. At a suffrage picnic, held in private grounds, the pretty little three-year-old daughter of the hostess was roaming about among the guests, with her curls flying, and clad only in a thin suit of rompers, appropriate to the heat of the day. One of the after-luncheon speakers had been at St. Louis, and showed the yellow umbrella that she had carried. It struck the child with admiration, and she trotted up and asked to be allowed to hold it. When it was put into her hand, the little girl went off contentedly and sat down on the ground under its yellow shelter, in the front rank of the audience—a picture that deserved to be photographed for a suffrage post card.

The bill providing for a woman's division in the Department of Labor has now been introduced in the House by Congressman Casey of Pennsylvania. This division is to investigate and report to the department on all matters pertaining to the welfare of wage earning women, and especially to study the questions of the competitive influence of women in the several industries.

A Convincing Argument

A new paper edition of the Suffrage Map of North America, the most convincing map that has been issued, is now ready. Send your order today to the Woman's Journal, 585 Boylston St., Boston.

Postpaid prices: Each, 2c; Doz., 8c; 100, 60c. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

A propaganda play which CAN make money for ANY suffrage league

JONATHAN'S NIGHT-SHIRT

Twenty-five cents a copy, set of five for production, one dollar. Royalty for each performance, five dollars. Order from the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 585 Boylston St., Boston.

Suffragists are finding a Gold-Mine of information, fact, argument and statistics in Alice Stone Blackwell's pamphlet

A BUBBLE PRICKED

Send your order today to the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

	Price	Postpaid
EA.	$ .10	$ .13
DOZ.	1.00	1.19
100	7.00	7.25

GAVE TWO PLANKS AUTOMOBILE RIDE

The New York City division of the Woman Suffrage Party celebrated the suffrage planks in the national platforms June 17 by carrying throughout the city two planks, ten feet long and a foot wide, upon which were inscribed the words: "Woman Suffrage Plank, Republican Party," and on the reverse: "Woman Suffrage Plank, Democratic Party." These were mounted upon automobiles and driven about all day long. Wherever stops were made, speeches were given. There was no jeering, only interest and frequent applause. Similar demonstrations were made in all the five boroughs.

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E. L. GRIMES COMPANY,
122 Pearl St., Boston.

Suffrage Exchange

HOUSEWORK—Armenian boy of 21 wants work in a private family, with a view to improving his English. Is willing to do any kind of work. Address, Aram Atamlian, 1 O St., So. Boston, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Armenian girl of 19, good character, very bright, graduate of American college, who has taken business course in high school, wants stenographer's place. Address A. B., care of Miss Kinney, 98 Hemenway St., Boston.

SUMMER CAMPS: To let, two camps, close to the ocean, with one-room cabin and three-room cabin; $20 and $75 respectively, for the season. Address Elliot Mayhew, Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

FOR SALE OR TO LET: House of ten rooms on Martha's Vineyard, with stable, garage, and an acre and a quarter of land. Address Elliot Mayhew, Chilmark, Mass.

SUMMER COTTAGE to let, furnished; 6 rooms, besides porch room and bath; near the water; cool and comfortable; $200 for the season. Address Bertha C. Romero, Salem Willows, Mass.

Another Suffrage Pet

Courtesy Headquarters Newsletter.

Women Helped Make Fourth— Their Plea Still Unheard

Independence Day Brought About In 1776 By Important Aid of Women, But In 1916 Request of Abigail Adams Has Not Yet Been Granted

Women had more to do with the "first" Fourth of July than most school histories give them credit for.

In reading the first volume of the "History of Woman Suffrage," one finds several interesting stories of their share in the political life of the Revolutionary period and of their desire for inclusion in the electorate whose freedom is celebrated next Tuesday.

To quote: "Among the women who manifested deep political insight were Mercy Otis Warren, Abigail Adams and Hannah Lee Corbin; all closely related to the foremost men of the Revolution. Mrs. Warren was a sister of James Otis, whose fiery words did so much to arouse and intensify the feelings of the colonists against British aggression. This brother and sister were united to the ends of their lives in a friendship rendered firm and enduring by the similarity of their intellects and political views. The home of Mrs. Warren was the resort of patriotic spirits and the headquarters of the rebellion. She herself wrote: 'By the Plymouth fireside were many political plans organized, discussed, and digested.' Her correspondence with eminent men of the Revolution was extensive and belongs to the history of the country. She was the first one who based the struggle upon 'inherent rights,' a phrase afterward made the corner-stone of political authority. Mrs. Warren asserted that 'inherent rights' belonged to all mankind, and had been conferred on all by the God of nations."

She numbered Jefferson among her correspondents, and the Declaration of Independence shows the influence of her mind.

"Among others who sought her counsel upon political matters were Samuel and John Adams, Dickinson, that patriot of Pennsylvania, Gerry and Knox. She was the first person who advised separation and pressed those views upon John Adams, when he sought her advice before the opening of the first Congress. At that time even Washington had no thought of the final independence of the colonies, emphatically denying such intention or desire on their part, and John Adams was shunned in the streets of Philadelphia for having dared to hint such a possibility. Mrs. Warren sustained his sinking courage and urged him to bolder steps. Her advice was not only sought in every emergency, but political parties found their arguments in her conversation. Mrs. Warren looked not to the freedom of man alone, but to that of her own sex also.

"Abigail Adams, the wife of John Adams, was an American woman whose political sagacity was worthy of remark. She early protested against the formation of a new government in which woman would be unrecognized, demanding for her a voice and representation. She was the first American woman who threatened rebellion unless the rights of her sex were secured. In March, 1776, she wrote to her husband, then in the continental Congress: 'I long to hear you have declared an independency, and, by the way, in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies and be more favorable to them than were your ancestors. Do not put unlimited power in the hands of husbands. Remember, all men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention are not paid to the ladies, we are determined to foment a rebellion, and WILL NOT HOLD OURSELVES BOUND TO OBEY ANY LAWS IN WHICH WE HAVE NO VOICE OR REPRESENTATION.' Again and again did Mrs. Adams urge the establishment of an independency and the limitation of man's power over woman, declaring all arbitrary power dangerous and tending to revolution. She was also mindful of equal advantages of education. 'If,' said she, 'we are to have heroes, statesmen, and philosophers, we should have learned (i. e. educated) women.'

"Thus did the Revolutionary mothers urge the recognition of equal rights when the government was in process of formation."

One hundred and forty years later, the thoughtful women of America are still obliged to plead with the men of the nation for equal privileges. Is it not time that the real manhood of the land should conform to the genuine spirit of independence as set forth in the Declaration: "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed"?

The University of Pennsylvania conferred the degree of master of laws upon Mrs. Margaret C. Klingelsmith at its 1916 commencement exercises. This is the sixth time that a woman has received an honorary degree from the university.

ASK ANTIS LIVE UP TO CREED

Rochester Women Point Out That Acceptance of Planks Should End Opposition

The Woman Suffrage Party of the Seventeenth campaign district of New York, through the chairman, Mrs. Alice C. Clement, issued on June 20 an open letter to the Rochester branch of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, urging that as all political parties now have indorsed woman suffrage they cease their activities.

"Your representatives and ours appeared before the recent great political conventions and presented the arguments of their respective associations," says the letter. "In each case the hearing resulted in the adoption of a plank recommending the extension of the franchise to women. Every political party in the United States now has indorsed the principle of equal suffrage.

"If we have understood you rightly, your main contention has been that men alone should decide political problems and that women never should question the wisdom of their decisions. Equal suffrage is a political problem, and the nation's great political parties have just rendered a decision. Therefore, we may reasonably expect you to cease your opposition to a movement so emphatically stamped with the approval of the men of the country.

"In New York's equal suffrage campaign next year we confidently expect that you will abide by the logic of the situation and, if you cannot join our ranks, at least refrain from active opposition."

The letter is also signed by Frances W. Wile, acting chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of Monroe county. No answer has yet been received.

PROHIBITIONISTS CLAIM RECORD

Eighteen States Report 61 Women Delegates for National Convention in St. Paul

With reports in from but eighteen States, indications are that a larger number of women will go to the Prohibition National Convention, as regularly elected delegates, than have ever attended a national political convention in this capacity. Eighteen States, in five of which women vote, report sixty-one women delegates in a total of five hundred.

Included in the list of women voters who will be delegates are the wives of two former presidential candidates — Mrs. John Bidwell, of California, and Mrs. Eugene Chafin, of Arizona. Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, of Kentucky, secretary of the National Committee, is the only woman delegate at large elected in a non-suffrage State. Miss Marie C. Brehm and Miss Helen Hood, of Chicago, are two of the eight delegates at large from Illinois, which also has thirteen other women delegates chosen in their respective Congressional districts. The only woman delegate regularly elected in a primary in a non-suffrage State is Mrs. Eva Emerson Wold, of Alexandria, Minn.

HER SHARE GOES TO WEST HALF

Contribution to Fund for Lighting "Liberty" Goes As Far As Situation Warrants

Mrs. Ida Moody Palmer of New York, in contributing to the fund which is being raised to maintain the permanent lighting of the Statue of Liberty, sent the following letter:

"I send you herewith half a dollar as an instalment on a contribution of $1 for the fund to illuminate the Liberty Statue. Please use it to light the **western half of the statue,** as typifying **the existing political situation in the country.**

"When full liberty is extended to all the people by granting the vote to women under the United States Constitution, I will pay up the remaining instalment.

"Hoping to soon have the pleasure of remitting, I am respectfully yours,

"Ida Moody Palmer."

At the one hundred and twenty-sixth annual convention of the Vermont diocese of the Episcopal Church, held in Montpelier, Vermont, last week, the report of a special committee recommending that women be given the right to vote in parish meetings for the election of the vestry was adopted. Thirty clergy and forty-five lay delegates were present.

A meeting of its National Committee for campaign plans has been announced by the Congressional Union to take place at Colorado Springs August 15 and 16.

MORE SLOGANS

Among other slogans carried in the Chicago parade were the following:

"Rah! Rah! Rah! Who are we? The balance of power Po-lit-i-cal-ly."

"The United States means US as well as you."

"Certified mentally, morally and physically fit—Why not politically?"

"Why can't I ask for myself, John?"

(On May 13, 1916, 180 Sioux Indians were granted the franchise.)

"Give a woman an Indian's chance."

ALL PARTIES NOW ON RIGHT SIDE

Members of State Legislatures Who Oppose Suffrage Would Be Pledge-Breakers

"The endorsement of woman suffrage by the Democratic convention makes it practically unanimous," says the Chicago Public. "Socialists, Prohibitionists, Progressives and Republicans had already endorsed it. When the question comes up in any State Legislature hereafter, no member elected on any of these tickets can oppose or obstruct passage of a suffrage bill without repudiation of his party's national platform. One of two results must follow. Either suffrage bills will pass and constitutional amendments be submitted at the next session of the legislature in every State that needs such action, or the public will have an opportunity to learn in which party there is the largest percentage of pledge-breakers."

LAST LAUGHS

The Magistrate: "Do you call this a safety razor?"

The Accused: "Yes, sir. That's what I carry to balls and picnics for my personal safety."—Boston Globe.

The young lady across the way says she saw in the paper that the burglar arrested night before last had a confederate with him, but the old feeling between north and south has died out so thoroughly that she supposes he can get justice now from any jury.

"I thought you said if Mabel refused you, you would surely die?"

"I did."

"But she turned you down, and you're still living."

"Yes, but I expect to die some day."—Detroit Free Press.

"Cheer up, old boy," advised the married man. "You know 'tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all."

"Yes," agreed the rejected suitor, jingling a bunch of keys in his pocket, "better for the florist, the confectioner, the messenger boy, the restaurant waiter, the taxicab man, the theatrical manager and the jeweler."—Stray Stories.

"Why did you decide not to go to the convention?" inquired the loyal constituent.

"Well," replied Congressman Hammfatt, "I thought I could get more out of it by staying at home and blaming the other fellows for whatever is done that turns out wrong." — Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Maud Willis: "What was the commotion about over at your house early this morning?"

Bess Gillis: "Wasn't that awful? You see, George was trying to get away without pa seeing him, and pa was trying to get in without ma seeing him, and ma was trying to get downstairs to light the kitchen fire without George seeing her."—Judge.

A small boy, who afterward proved to be a nephew of one of the Mayor's stenographers, was wandering about in the City Hall when one of the officials there happened upon him.

"Well, sonny," inquired the man, genially, "for whom are you looking "

"For my Aunt Kate."

"Can't you find her?"

"I can't seem to."

"And don't you know where she is?"

"Not exactly. She's in here somewhere, though, and I know that the Mayor works in her office."—Harper's Magazine.

The young man was in love. He had declared his passion to the young lady and she had passed him along to father. Father listened to his tale patiently.

"It is all right so far as I am concerned," the old gentleman said, "but I am afraid that Janie will not marry you."

"Oh, don't say that," the young man pleaded. "Has she—has she said so?"

"No," said the old gentleman, "but from what I know of Janie, if she had wanted you she would have taken you without referring you to me."—New York Times.

Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 27 — SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1916 — FIVE CENTS

OHIO REPUBLICANS RATIFY PLANK

Dominant Party in State Declares for Suffrage for First Time in History

State conventions have already started to ratify the action of the Republican National convention in endorsing woman suffrage. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton telegraphs The Woman's Journal that "the Resolutions Committee of the Ohio State convention has adopted the entire Chicago platform, which, of course, includes the suffrage clause."

Mrs. Upton states that there was a complete understanding on the suffrage plank between the Resolutions Committee of the Republicans and the political committee of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association. Ohio leads off in the ratification of the G. O. P. suffrage plank. It is the first time in the history of the State that a dominant party has endorsed suffrage.

NATIONAL ISSUES EMERGENCY CALL

Special Convention Will Be Held in September After Campaign at Capital

Shortly after the Democratic convention Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, announced that the association would wage a determined campaign among Republicans and Democrats in Congress for the passage of a nation-wide suffrage amendment. Fifty prominent suffragists, it was announced, would go to Washington.

After the committee at Washington has conducted its campaign a special convention of the National Association will be called to determine on what action will be taken in the political campaign of this fall.

The convention will be held in Atlantic City, N. J., Sept 6 to 10.

Any members of the association who wish to propose amendments to the Constitution are reminded that notice of these must be sent in at once to the national secretary, Miss Hannah Patterson, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City.

"We will try out the real meaning of what the planks given us in both the Republican national convention and the Democratic national convention really stand for," said Mrs. Catt. "There will be no half way measures."

The Republic, the Boston weekly of former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, declares apropos of the suffrage planks in the Democratic and Republican platforms: "It seems clear that eventually, perhaps ere long, woman suffrage will prevail all over the United States."

When Will Their Independence Day Be?

Your little daughters some day will make as good citizens as your sons. See to it that they receive equal justice.

MACCABEES BACK FEDERAL ACTION

Fraternal Organization Comes Out Strongly for Nation-Wide Suffrage Amendment

The Great Hive of the Ladies of The Modern Maccabees, which represents over 50,000 women, has re-affirmed its allegiance to the cause of woman suffrage in a strong resolution passed unanimously at its recent biennial review in Grand Rapids, Mich. The resolution reads as follows:

"The Great Hive of the Ladies of the Modern Maccabees, the oldest and one of the largest fraternal and beneficial orders composed entirely of women, managed by women for women, in convention assembled, having demonstrated their business ability to be the equal of any order composed of men, therefore,

"Resolved, That this convention officially endorses national woman suffrage and will stand at all times ready to aid fulfillment of its purpose."

Says Nebraska Carried And Was Counted Out

Attorney General Makes Remarkable Statement Of How Votes Were Not Tallied and How Interests Blocked Recount—Evidence Of Foul Play Against Suffrage Piles Up

Attorney General Willis E. Reed of Nebraska made the statement last week for publication in Lincoln that in his opinion equal suffrage actually carried at the polls in Nebraska in 1914. A recount was prevented in the Legislature, he declared, by the activity of certain "interests."

This statement from such a responsible person as Attorney General Reed is fraught with significance not only to suffragists, but to every human being in the country. It does not stand alone.

It ranks with the statement made by former Governor Chase S. Osborn of Michigan, speaking officially before the Woman's Party convention June 6. The woman suffrage amendment in Michigan in 1912 "really carried," he declared. "Smudgy practice voided the election."

It ranks with the statement also made by former Congressman MacDonald of Michigan on the floor of the House Jan. 12, 1915, during the debate on the nation-wide suffrage amendment. "As a matter of fact, the liquor interests stole the vote in Michigan," he declared.

It ranks with the statement made by District Attorney

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WILSON APPROVES PLANK HEARTILY

Gives Democratic Action Complete Backing and Declares for Principle of Equal Suffrage

President Wilson declared last week that the equal suffrage plank in the Democratic platform had his entire approval and that he would support its principle with sincere pleasure.

The President's statement came in a letter to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in reply to a telegram from her asking him to make his position clear upon the plank. It was made public June 22. The President wrote:

"I am very glad to make my position about the suffrage plank adopted by the convention clear to you, though I had not thought that it was necessary to state again a position I have repeatedly stated with entire frankness. The plank received my entire approval before its adoption and I shall support its principle with sincere pleasure. I wish to join with my fellow Democrats in recommending to the several States that they extend the suffrage to women upon the same terms as to men."

In an interview June 21 with Mrs. D. E. Hooker, of Richmond, Va., a representative of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and the Virginia State Federation of Labor, the President also made it clear that the Democratic plank is to be considered a distinct approval of the suffrage movement. He gave it as his opinion that the plank did not necessarily disapprove of a nation-wide suffrage amendment,

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REPORT HUGHES FOR AMENDMENT

Republican Candidate May Go Ahead of Platform and Back Nation-Wide Action

A special dispatch to the New York Tribune of June 18 says:

"From sources close to ex-Justice Hughes and of the highest reliability it can be stated that the Republican candidate for President has decided to make suffrage one of the issues of his campaign.

"Although the Republican platform declares the question properly one for the States to decide, Mr. Hughes, it is affirmed, feels justified in broadening the interpretation of the plank to favor a federal amendment.

"The Republican candidate has been impelled to this course by two reasons. Always inclined to favor suffrage, he is understood to have been brought to see the necessity of national action, as embodied in the Susan B. An-

thony amendment, if the cause is to succeed.

"Second, he and his advisers have been quick to see the political advantage afforded by the treatment given to suffragists at the Democratic convention. Even Democrats here admit that a technical mistake was made in antagonizing women voters of twelve States, controlling a total of ninety-one electoral votes.

"Since the Democrats' action Republicans have been inclined to strengthen their own position on suffrage. It is a question how many votes the two women's parties can deliver, and the Republican leaders are not inclined to pass lightly over any allies against the Democrats.

"The virtual impossibility of getting suffrage in many States through State action is said to have strongly influenced Mr. Hughes.

"Republican leaders who favor suffrage also point out that the passage of such an amendment would not necessarily infringe on the platform at all. It would still be the privilege of the State to regulate suffrage in any way it saw fit; it could fix whatever qualifications it chose for its voters. Only the federal government would say that those qualifications should not discriminate in sex."

Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican candidate for President, gave an interview last week to Miss Anne Martin and Mrs. Abby Scott Baker of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. The two women talked with Mr. Hughes for an hour on the subject of a nation-wide suffrage amendment, and said afterward that they felt encouraged.

Miss Martin reported, after the interview, that Mr. Hughes listened with evident interest and asked many questions, and that his response was "cordial and very frank." He said, however, that he did not wish to give out any statement for publication at this time.

GERMAN WOMEN GREET FRENCH

Suffrage Paper Sends Message to France, Urging Co-operation Later Against War

While the men of the European countries are at each other's throats and while this country is preparing for war with Mexico, a dispatch this week from The Hague, by way of London, says the Zeitschrift Fur Frauenstimmrecht, the German woman suffrage organ, has sent the following greeting to the women of France:

"We feel, think and suffer like you, and swear that after this catastrophal war, the women of all nations shall work unitedly to prevent forever its recurrence."

The arrest of a woman in the town of Phelps, N. Y., is such an unheard of thing that the new lock-up there was built without any accommodations for women. Women are the law-abiding sex in Phelps, but they are not considered worthy of having a voice in the law.

"The Moon Queen," a fantasy by Mrs. Frank A. Abbott, was presented in an out-of-door performance last week in Buffalo for the benefit of the Woman Suffrage Party.

Bridget Dugan On Colorado

By Ellis Meredith

"So yez have come back from Colorady, Bridget," said Mrs. O'Bryan to her friend Bridget Dugan. "I 'spose ye seen th' women votin' th' day."

"I have, said Mrs. Dugan drily. "I have come back, an' I have seen th' women vote; but I had to wait close to a year to be seein' them, votin' not bein' a continuous performance like ye might think hearin' some people talk about it. Even this year, when there's unusual interest, there is room for a bite an' sup in between elections if ye don't linger too long over yer food."

"An' ye say ye saw them," continued her friend. "Then th' women actually do vote."

"They do, and fwat's more, th' men vote too. Fwin it came election morn, me brother-in-law says, 'Well, I dinnaw further I'll vote or not.' Ye should have seen Norah. 'Fwat an example to be settin' th' childer!' she says. 'Av course ye'll vote'; 'nd himself sez, 'Sure I forgot th' childer; where's me hat?' he sez, an' off he goes very meek. Then in comes Michael, me brother, d'ye mind, that's livin' wid them, an' Nora sez, 'Hurry up wid yer breakfast, Mike, or ye'll not have time to vote before ye go to wuruk'; and Mike sez, 'I don't care much fer that ticket,' he sez. "I do be thinkin' I'll not vote fer anny av thim,' he sez.

"'Then vote agin some av thim,' she sez. 'On anny ticket there's some that's worse than ithers,' she sez. 'Vote agin thim!' ''Tis a good idea,' sez Michael, an' off he goes. Then Pat comes along, a fine boy, but just that age fwin he's discouraged wid th' wurrld. Seein' his mother wid th' coffee pot in wan hand an' a sample ballot in th' other, he sez very shuperior like, 'I care nawthin' about votin', mither,' he sez. 'Pollyticks is a dirty pool,' he sez. Well, Nora put down the coffee pot and the ballot, an' she tuk him b' th' ear and led him over to where a pitcher av' Robert Emmet was hangin' between a calendar wid Washington crossen' th' Delaware an' Lincoln signin' th' emancipation proclamation. 'Bether men than ye has died fer their counthries—ach, sona th' day, is dying fer thim be thousands. Th' laste ye can do fer yours—which has did more fer ye than anny av thim foreign nations has fer her folks,—is to vote fer her. If ye can't do that, ye can tilyphone me where ye want ver thrunk sent."

"'Thank ye fer th' few kyind wurrds, mither,' sez Pat, 'but me trunk won't be moved th' day.' An he takes th' sample ballot an' goes off whistlin' 'Th' Wearin' O' Th' Green.' Enfranchisin' th' women has did more to inthrest men in th' ballot than annything that iver happened to thim. Why in Denver, Nellie, two years ago there was 84,000 votes out av a popylation av say 230,000, wid some 35,000 childer av school age and at least twice that manny more that ain't, not to mention th' transients an' old people that ain't able to get out an' folks wid wan lung and no inthrest in life but growin' anither. Ye see they won't let ye vote till ye've lived there a year."

"Is there much thruble at th' pollin' place?" asked Mrs. O'Bryan.

"Niver a bit. I heard say they hed a woman runnin' their elections, and furst they used to have riot calls an' ambulances an' th' Black Maria, now they have elections in th' basements and guild halls av churches an' in parlors, wid everybody eatin' choclit drops instead av drinkin' poteen."

"An' fwat do they do wid all their votin'?" sniffed Mrs. O'Bryan somewhat contemptuously.

"Ye make me tired, Nellie acushla," answered Mrs. Dugan. "Do we iver ast a man fwat he'd done wid his vote? We do not. We know twud be very embarrissin' fer him t' answer. Nor we don't ast white ner black ner anny av thim quare haythenish people that comes from furrin parts fwat they'll do wid it. We say, 'Have ye been here five years? Can ye read th' constitution? Is Cincinnati or Chicago th' capital av th' state av Ohoho? $2.50, please.' But whin yer mither, yer sisther or yer wife wants to vote, 'tis amazin how very particular men gits."

"I shuppose," said Mrs. O'Bryan shrewdly, "that 'tis on account av th' things men has did, an more on account av fwat they haven't did, that they're curious about th' women."

"Belike that's so," said Mrs. Dugan, "But I'm willin' enough to tell ye fwat they've did, though if I was to tell ye all they're thried to do ye'd not get home th' day. Have ye read th' resolution Senator Borah does be goin' to inthroduce in th' Raypublikin Convintion? Ye have not? He sez th' time has come fwin th' suffrage shud be give to women as an act av retributive justice to half th' adults av th' counthry. If I was a diligate to th' Raypublikin convention, fwich I'm not, be rayson av being a Demmycrat, I'd move to amind be sayin' an act av belated justice to half th' adults an' all th' childher av th' nation. Ye raymimber, Nellie, that Michael said he'd forgot th' childer; an 'tis largely an account av men havin' fergot th' childher that women is rampagin' around afher th' ballot. No matter fwat else a woman fergits, she thinks av th' childher. If she has none av her own she thinks th' more av other people's. Th' first thing thim Colorady women built was a home fer childher whose parents had been thoughtless enough to die or go 'way and lave thim. Always it has been run be women and niver has there been an investigation or scandal. Thin they built a school fer girls that needed schoolin' av ivery kind, an thin th' got a law that made th' mither as much th' parent av her childher as th' father. That don't just mane that th' mither is guardeen in case himself dies. It manes that whin Michael wanted to send Noreen to th' convent and Nora was all fer sindin' her to Denver University, which same is a Methodist school, Nora had as much th' say as Michael."

But I thought Noreen went to th' University?" said Mrs. O'Bryan.

"That's fwat I'm tellin' ye," answered Mrs. Dugan. "Thin they got a bunch av juvenile court laws made, an they established a Humane Society that wint all over th' State lookin' fer throuble; 65 per cent. av th' childher in the State home—an' it's a home, d'ye mind, not an asylum—is put there be that agency. They had kindergartens and domestic economy an manual trainin'; but they got school nurses and they had childher wid cross eyes uncrossed, and removed thim from adenoids an' th' like, an' got a fine law regulatin' the hours av wurrkin', an' gettin' a mithers' pension bill to kape thim from havin' to wurrk.

"But ye can't do iverything all at wance, Nellie, not aven whin ye have th' vote. Man is a curious animal, and he needs a lot av showin', so th' woman's club av Denver did a few little things in that line. First they got busy about poor people that was wantin' wurrk, an' they opened a bureau fer to help thim find it, an' paid a woman to look afther it. Thin th' State said, 'That's a fine wurrk ye have; by yer lave, we'll take it over, and have yet anuther bureau, wid more drawers in ut an' a marble top to ut'; so they did, an' 'tis goin' on.

"Thin th' women said 'It's most unfortunate about the men that loses their eyesight wurrkin' in th' mines. Either they are just an expense to their families or they go to th' poor house, which makes taxes'; so they hired folks to tache thim how to grow eyes in their fingers, and thin th' State sez, 'Thank ye fer callin' our attention to this much-needed philanthrophy. Inspired by yer actions, we have built a fine workshop for th' adult blind. We'd like some av ye to act on the board,' it sez.

"Along about that time th' men did somethin' very aggravatin'. I disamimber fwither that was whin th' governor wanted to veto the bill takin' the emblems off the ballots, or when th' Senit killed th' women's eight hour law. Annyhow, th' women got very much concerned over gittin' a place fer the feeble minded. It tuk some time, but they finally got a fine large buildin', and as there wasn't anny women on th' board, they fergot to put in a cold-storage plant, an' paid $150 fer a coffee urn, coffee not bein' food fer feeble minded or childher.

"In th' manetime, Denver not bein' well fixed fer swimmin' holes, the Woman's Club an' th' Juvenile court gathered up a few towels and a bar or two av soap an' about a thousand boys, an' demonstrated th' demand fer a bath house. Most ivery man can raymimber whin he come home late frum school and told his mither his hair was wet wid honest sweat an' he got his shirt on wrong side out crawlin' over a fence, so it wasn't so much work to get a municipal bath house, an' it took so well that bathin' pavilions was opened at all the parks that has ponds.

"Two years av kapin at the city council got a fine $7,000 comfort station for women and childher in the heart av the shoppin' disthrict, and th' 'legislachure had give them a minimum salary bill fer teachers an' an eight day for workin' women."

"Don't they have anny canneries there?" asked Mrs. O'Bryan.

"They do, and big department stores, an' a few facthories an' hotels an laundries; an' all them men was mighty anxious fer fear they'd have to discharge all th' women. But as 'tis women that do th' buyin', they was finally convinced that they could buy all they could afford to pay fer in eight hours, so they let it go at that. In New York now, they will work a woman twelve or sixteen hours a day rather than spoil a few tomatoes that's sellin at nine or ten dollars a ton, but in Colorady they say, 'Oh, make katchup av 'em if they're too soft to can.' Citizens has some rights that has to be respicted as much as th' feelin's av a tomato."

"Why do ye think them western women got th' vote when th' eastern ones don't?" asked Mrs. O'Bryan. "How do they account fer it?"

"Oh, they lay it to the men. They say Western men is different. To tell ye thruth, Nellie, them Colorady women talk like brides. Ye'd think to hear them there was only wan man in the wurrld, an' they had him. But I dinnaw. I do be thinkin' that wheniver men is different it's becaze av th' women they've knew. Them Colorady women is great on sayin', 'Come on, let's,' but slow in handlin' them dangerous wurrds, 'Ye gotta.'"

"If they've learned that,' answered Mrs. O'Bryan, "an' men could but know it, ye'd have to say no more. All th' legislachures in th' country would be meetin' in extry session to pass th' amindment Congress would be submittin'. Thin ye railly think 'tis a good thing, Bridget mavourneen?"

"Can ye doubt it, Nellie? If ye can, let me tell ye wan story. I was visitin' the Feddyrated Charities last winter, whin a woman come in wid five childher. Seems she had just come from the South, and none of 'em had any wraps, an' it was freezin' weather. She ast fer help fer a month till her baby would be born an' she could get somethin' to do. Well, th' charities lady was kind, but she argued wid her that she had ought to go home, where if she couldn't live wid her husband the State was bound to take care av her; but she wasn't willin' to go. Then the charities lady said the childher would have to go to the home because the mithers-pension fund was all used up fer the year. Well, the woman pulled up her sleeve—her arm was all blue with a long ugly gash on it, an' she sez, 'I have been beat every week for fourteen years. Me husband gets drunk on snuff. If ye don't know fwat a snuff drunk means, ye have something to learn. I run away durin' th' last wan. Ye can take my childher, even th' wan that's comin', but I'll niver go back.'

"Be this time th' charities woman was right inthrested, and I seen she wasn't goin' to let that woman go back, but she sez, 'Yez have come through several States to get here. Why did ye come so far?'

"Th' woman looked at her an sez, 'I heard tell that women vote here, an' I made sure where women vote they would take care av women and childher.'

"Well, that charities woman just grabbed her hands an sez wid a funny little choke in her voice, 'Ye poor thing—we do, an' we will!'"

"Unquestionably, women are entitled to vote. As a school man, I have learned the value of their conclusions, and in some instances have even found it wise to defer to them."—Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania.

Says Nebraska Carried And Was Counted Out

(Continued from page 209)

Humes of Pennsylvania, who has been investigating the activities of the liquor interests, and who said in an address before the Bread and Butter Club in Pittsburgh: "The enactment of a corrupt practices act is essential to you before you secure suffrage in this State—absolutely essential."

It ranks with the statement in the Mason City (Iowa) Times of June 14 that "in several precincts in Dubuque county the judges failed even to tally the suffrage ballots" cast at the referendum June 5, 1916.

It goes well with the knowledge on the part of suffragists that every attempt was made to steal the election in 1914 that made Montana a suffrage State; that at the election last November in Pittsburgh decoy specimen ballots were circulated, and that in every election on suffrage that has been held in recent years suffragists have had to cope with the most devious, unfair and fraudulent practices.

The official canvass made about a month after the election in Nebraska gave a majority of only 8,254 against suffrage in a total vote of 189,818.

When the Nebraska State Journal heard the statement attributed to Attorney General Reed it sought an interview with him, which it published June 21 as follows:

"Yes, I said it, or something to that effect," replied Attorney General Reed when asked if he had made the statement to ladies that a recount of the vote cast in the fall of 1914 would undoubtedly have shown the equal suffrage amendment and all other amendments to the constitution of the State to have been carried.

"It is my honest opinion," he added, "that most of the amendments to the constitution proposed in 1914 would have carried if pains had been taken to correctly count the vote. My opinion is based on reports that came to me soon after the election that year. Considerable time has elapsed and I cannot remember all of the details of the information I received. It is my recollection that some one told me that several persons living at Aurora went to a precinct in the country where the ballots were being counted and while looking on they discovered that the count was not proceeding according to their idea of the correct method, that they called attention of the election officers to it and the error, whatever it was, was corrected. I think that resulted in a difference of 41 votes for the suffrage amendment. The error was in counting straight party votes or in counting only the ballots which were not voted straight as to party.

"Other instances came to my attention. They arose in election contests over local offices and did not relate to the count of the vote on amendments. But while men were looking at the vote on contests of candidates there was nothing to prevent those so engaged from keeping their eyes open and seeing other things. I have been told that in some such contests parties took time to look over the ballots and make an estimate of the vote cast for and against amendments, and that gross errors in the count on amendments were noticed.

"When the Legislature convened following the election of 1914 I took the office of Attorney General, and it came to my knowledge that some one planned to introduce a bill in the Legislature calling for a recount, but such a bill was not offered nor passed because the different interests feared a recount would hurt them. The fellows who did not want the taxation amendment adopted feared it might open the way to count that in. The fellows opposed to woman suffrage feared suffrage might carry by a recount, and so no recount was asked for. Nobody appeared to care what became of the amendment increasing the salaries of the Governor and other State officers. I suppose it will be too late for the next Legislature to consider. I don't know how long the ballots are preserved, and it is likely that the next Legislature would say that it was the duty of the former Legislature to look after such matters and the former Legislature having failed to do anything, the next Legislature would refuse to act."

SUGGESTS 9-HOUR DAY IN LAUNDRIES

Kansas Industrial Secretary Plans Improvement Over Work in Non-Suffrage States

A nine-hour working day for women laundry workers, a minimum wage of $7 a week in cities of the first class and $6 a week in other cities are the principal recommendations made to the Kansas State Laundry Board by Miss Linna Bresette, secretary of the State industrial welfare commission, in a recent report.

The significance of this action in a suffrage State may be best appreciated when it is remembered that an investigation of the conditions of laundry workers in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Chicago, carried out by the U. S. Department of Labor, showed that their average short day is ten hours, while during rush seasons they may have to work 12 or even 14 hours a day.

"SEEM ON VERGE OF REAL ACTION"

Chicago Herald Says Similarity of Planks Raises Suffrage to National Demand

The Chicago Herald points out that the points of contact and convergence in the Republican and Democratic platforms "represent the issues which time, discussion, public opinion and long experience have finally lifted from the category of partisan views to the position of national principles and demands.

"The most important of these," it continues, "are the declarations in favor of woman suffrage and an effective federal child labor law. At last woman suffrage ceases to be really debatable on principle in a national convention. At last we seem on the verge of effective action by the nation in behalf of the nation's children."

CONGRESSMAN SAW A QUICK CHANGE

Evans Says Sentiment in Montana Turned Completely in Favor in Six Years

Congressman John M. Evans of Montana introduced in the Congressional Record June 22 a statement which he made the first of last month before the Judiciary Committee in advocacy of the nation-wide suffrage amendment.

"The question of woman suffrage in my State has come along so rapidly that possibly my vision has been warped a little bit on what ought to be done on the subject," said Mr. Evans. "When the matter first came before our people years ago it was looked on as a good deal of a joke. In the assembly at that time the proposition got 2 votes out of 150, or maybe 100; two years afterwards the matter came back to the Legislature and it lacked only two votes of having a majority; two years afterwards the matter came back to the Legislature and it got all but two votes in the Legislature. In a period of six years the whole public sentiment of that State had been changed on that question."

"How do you account for that remarkable change in such a short time?" Mr. Evans was asked.

"We have a lot of active women there—local women, fine, upstanding women," he replied, "and we had some bad politics in the State—and we believed that possibly if we got good women voting there it would clarify our politics, and it did, particularly in local matters, questions of morality, and so on."

WILSON APPROVES PLANK HEARTILY

(Continued from page 209.)

but recommended that the movement be taken up State by State.

The Virginia Federation denounced the action of the House Judiciary Committee for not allowing the federal amendment to reach the floor. The President, however, told Mrs. Hooker he did not feel it proper he should interfere with the committee's action.

"He believed the wiser course is to convert the States to suffrage first," Mrs. Hooker said after her conference. "I do not believe he is totally opposed to a federal amendment, however."

The President's interpretation of the platform came when Mrs. Hooker told him many suffragists thought the plank seemed to be "veiled in mystery." The President replied, laughing: "You would seem to accuse us of insincerity and buncombe," and then proceeded, Mrs. Hooker said, to explain what he thought was a proper interpretation of the plank.

She also quoted Mr. Wilson as stating that he was a friend of the suffrage movement and sympathized with it, although he still felt it was a question first for the States, and that suffrage forced upon a State would not be well received and would hurt more than help the cause.

Creed of West Virginia

Used in the Celebration on June 20 of the Fifty-third Anniversary of West Virginia's Admission to Statehood.

I believe in West Virginia and honor the men and women who have built the State to greatness in fifty-three years.

I believe that the mountains and valleys of West Virginia shall forever be the home *of a free and self-governing people.*

I believe that the men and women of today, living in West Virginia, as the inheritors of what has already been done for the State, *must themselves serve the State.*

I believe in the children of West Virginia as the richest resource of the State; for into their hands will pass all that we are proud of in the history and in the possessions of West Virginia.

As a gift to the State on its fifty-third birthday I pledge myself to serve it with honor, in public and private; to do my task with patience; and to ever strive to build a better State through the character of service which shows out in my daily life.

Can any West Virginian subscribe to this creed without realizing that he or she is in duty bound to work for the enfranchisement of women on November 7? Without realizing that any community of "self-governing people," any community in which women must themselves serve the State and strive to make it better, and any community which considers its children as its richest resource, must give women a voice in its government?

SUFFRAGISTS GIVE IDEAS TO BRIDES

Marriage "Advice" Asks Them to Help Get Vote for Improvement of Home

The Marriage License Bureau in New York City was the scene of a novel form of suffrage propaganda, when, on June 20, members of the Woman Suffrage Party appeared there laden with cherry blossoms, peonies, daisies, buttons labelled "Votes for Women," and little square boxes tied with yellow ribbons containing a small piece of wedding cake.

Every couple that entered the building was approached by the suffragists, who gave a boutonniere to the groom and a box of cake and a small pamphlet to the bride. The little folder was marked for "Miss Bride-to-be" and said:

"It is customary to give advice to all young women about to assume the duties and responsibilities of matrimony. Let us add ours to that given by your relatives and friends.

"Give your Support to the Cause of Votes for Women!

"It will make you a better companion to your husband.

"You need the Vote! Why?

"To help you as a Homemaker.

"Your duties in your home during the coming years will be:

"1. *To provide wholesome food for your family.* You cannot do this unless the materials purchased in the market are fresh and unadulterated. Public officials elected by votes have control over the food supply.

"2. *To keep your house clean, neat and sanitary.* You cannot do this if the streets about your home are dirty, if the garbage and rubbish are not taken care of efficiently, if the building laws do not require light, airy rooms and if the water supply is not pure and plentiful. Public officials elected by votes attend to all these things.

"3. *To keep your family healthy.* You cannot do this if the clothing you buy in the stores for them is not made under sanitary conditions. The health of the community is at the mercy of the public officials elected by votes.

"4. *To bring up intelligent, well trained children.* Many children die yearly in New York City because of accidents in the streets and because there are not enough playgrounds. Public officials elected by votes have control over the schools where children are educated, over the streets where they play, over the places of amusement where they go.

"You can help your husband in his business, protect your home, your health, and your children if you become a voter.

"In the twelve States where women vote laws beneficial to men, women and children have been passed.

"We repeat our advice to you—help further the movement for votes for women.

"Join the Woman Suffrage Party, 48 East 34th Street, New York City.

"We are fighting for the extension of the wife and mother influence in the State.

Come and help us."

SAYS G. O. P. PLANK IS GREAT FORCE

Congressman Mondell Calls Republican Endorsement Biggest Boost Cause Ever Had

Frank W. Mondell, Congressman from Wyoming, recently made a statement in Washington that, whether the accomplishment of woman suffrage be obtained by State or Federal amendments, the suffrage plank of the Republican party was one of the most forceful declarations which the cause of suffrage had ever received.

Mr. Mondell said:

"The Republican party having adopted woman suffrage as one of the articles of its national political faith—the honorable record of the party is crystallizing its faith into action—assures a rapid spread and early triumph of the suffrage cause. The party recognizes the right of the States to pass upon the question, and this right may be exercised through independent State action, or through a Federal amendment. Never has the cause of suffrage received such splendid endorsement as has been given by this forceful declaration of a great party."

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Contributing Editors

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Rabbi Stephen S. Wise
Reginald Wright Kauffman
Zona Gale
Florence Kelly
Witter Bynner
Ben B. Lindsey
Caroline Bartlett Crane
Josephine Peabody Marks
Ellis Meredith
Mabel Craft Deering
Eliza Calvert Hall

Artists

Mayme B. Harwood — Blanche Ames — Fredrikke Palmer

Deputy Treasurer
Howard L. Blackwell

Assistant Editor
Henry Bailey Stevens

Managing Editor
Agnes E. Ryan

Publication Office, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Telephone, Back Bay 7?1

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"THE GLORIOUS FOURTH"

The Fourth of July will be widely celebrated by women this year. They will celebrate not only as patriots, but as suffragists. Though the world outlook at large is dark and terrible, the outlook for this particular reform was never before so bright.

In all the warring nations, the magnificent service rendered by women is breaking down the old objections to equal suffrage and winning over former opponents by shoals. In Canada, women have this year been given a vote for all officers throughout a stretch of territory almost as big as the whole of the United States east of the Mississippi River. In our own country, for the first time, all the political parties have come out in favor of votes for women. The suffragists this year have ample cause to celebrate. For them it surely is a Glorious Fourth.

A. S. B.

A SUFFRAGE DAY

The Fourth of July is the suffragists' own day. It celebrates the victory of the principle that "taxation without representation is tyranny." This is just as true today as it was in 1776.

Opponents of equal rights say that the wishes and interests of women taxpayers are fully represented already; but, as a matter of fact, the men most active in opposing votes for women are generally to be found also opposing appropriations for the things that women want. Some little time ago, the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association published the names of the group of men who had done the most against suffrage in Congress, and pointed out that almost all of them had voted against an adequate appropriation for the Children's Bureau; and had also voted wrong on a number of other humanitarian measures. Several of them had even taken the wrong side on the notorious "phossy jaw" match bill. Senator Lodge is an exception; though he is a hide bound conservative on the suffrage question, his record on humanitarian measures is pretty good. But, with one or two exceptions, the active anti-suffrage group in Congress had also been a conspiciously anti-humanitarian group.

The main object of the suffrage pronunciamento was to emphasize this fact. Some of the newspapers called it a "black list," and the antis have ever since represented that its main object was to prevent these men's re-election—although at that time Lodge was not up for re-election, while with Underwood and the other Southern Democrats their re-election was a foregone conclusion, since in the South there is practically but one party. This slander has lately been revived by the antis; but they have never explained why the chief enemies of suffrage in that Congress showed themselves to be likewise enemies of the children, and enemies of humanitarian measures in general.

A. S. B.

THE MEXICAN TANGLE

Before this issue of The Woman's Journal reaches its readers, the United States and Mexico may be at war. Every thoughtful and right-minded person must be grieved to the heart over the crisis that has arisen. Even those who think that war has become necessary must realize, if they are at all clear-sighted, that it is a thousand pities ever to have let things come to such a pass.

The causes of the trouble reach far back. Mexico is a country of rich natural resources—rich in mines, in oil, in agricultural possibilities. Diaz ruled oppressively and corruptly, but he granted concessions readily to a host of foreign business interests—largely American—to establish themselves in Mexico, to develop the mines, etc., and he aided them to force the poorer Mexicans to work for them, often under inhuman conditions. These amounted in some cases to actual slavery. But he maintained a "stable government," and Big Business was pleased with him.

At last he went too far. A law was passed that the titles to all the land in Mexico must be registered before a certain date or be forfeited. No effort was made to acquaint the common people with the new law. Ignorant and unable to read, most of them knew nothing about it. The mass of the Mexicans live by agriculture; and they suddenly found that they had lost the ownership of their farms—in many cases farms which they and their families had cultivated for generations. Enormous quantities of land thus came into the possession of the government, which proceeded to sell it to a few great proprietors, native and foreign. In northern Mexico, small farms have almost disappeared. It is said that less than 500 men now own nine-tenths of the land in a country that has 15,000,000 inhabitants. The conditions became intolerable; the Mexicans rose, and Diaz was driven out.

In the years of chaos that followed, much American property was damaged and some American lives were lost. American corporations with big investments in Mexico wanted one of two things—either the annexation of Mexico to the United States, or else the setting up in Mexico of a man like Diaz, who would confirm all the concessions made by Diaz of lands, mines, etc., and who would hold the common people down with an iron hand. But, evidently, no such man could get the support of the Mexican people; so Big Business has been eager for American intervention, with the intention that it shall lead to virtual or actual annexation. It is widely believed that certain financial interests in the United States have secretly helped to keep up a state of turmoil in Mexico on purpose to bring about intervention. Systematically, day after day, for many months past, all sorts of wild and inflammatory reports have been telegraphed from the border and published with scare headlines in the metropolitan newspapers which "Big Business" controls. Most of these reports were proved untrue and contradicted a day or two later—in small type—but by that time the harm was done. The same inflammatory tactics have been carried on in Mexico. Finally, when all these did not suffice to goad the two nations into war, came Villa's senseless raid. There is only too much evidence tending to show that the raid was planned and paid for by the same great interests in the United States.

Women will have to pay their share of the heavy war taxes; and the heavier cost in human lives will be paid by mothers' sons.

"Big Business," which is known to be unscrupulous, and which has long eagerly desired war with Mexico, opposes votes for women in every State campaign. It looks as if Big Business thought women with ballots might be an obstacle to its plans to enrich a few at the cost of the blood of the many.

A. S. B.

NO MOLLYCODDLES

The mixed troops of the Allied armies had a piece of woodland to cut down the other day, and they arranged a tree-felling contest to see which could do the work best and quickest—Canadians, Maoris, French, Australians, New Zealanders, etc. The New Zealanders came out first and the Australians second. Both New Zealand and Australia have equal suffrage, but New Zealand has had it longer. Here is another blow at the theory that men will become effeminate if they grant their mothers and sisters equal rights.

But that whimsy was disproved long ago. The Spartans were the strongest and bravest men of ancient Greece, and Sparta was the only part of Greece where women were not kept in strict subjection. There they enjoyed so much freedom that a grumbler from another part of Greece once said scornfully to a Spartan mother, "The Spartan women are the only women in the world who rule their men!" The Spartan mother answered, proudly, "We are the only women who give birth to men."

A. S. B.

CHILDREN AND WAR

The sufferings of war always fall most heavily upon the most innocent heads. Fresh attention is called to this by the appeal issued by the Christian Work, for the starving children of many lands.

Of the Armenians it says:

"Parents, driven under the whip-lash on the march in freezing cold and under the blistering sun alike, carried their helpless children until nature could no longer stand the test; then these parents were forced to abandon their children and leave them by the roadside to die, their last earthly remembrance of their own flesh and blood being piteous cries of despair." Dr. Samuel G. Wilson writes from Erivan, Turkey:

"Everywhere comes the cry of cold and hungry people, mostly women and children. All are half naked. They have been sleeping for months on the bare ground and shivering through the long nights. Stray children were gathered up and brought in on wagons by the kind-hearted Russian soldiers.

"The ravages which disease has wrought are noticeable in the fact that now the children do not number so many as the grown people. The young lives could not stand the hardships of the terrible flight and weeks of suffering. But there are 66,000 of these children left in the Caucasus alone."

Send a contribution to help feed them to Charles Crane, Treasurer Armenian Relief Fund, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

"Yet a few more weeks and the sound of children's voices in Albania will be hushed forever," writes William Willard Howard, who has just got back from his third trip in aid of the famine sufferers. "A nation is dying of hunger—a small, weak nation that the world has passed by. Famine has scourged it; battling armies have swept over it.

"This nation is Albania, where 150,000 human beings—mostly women and children—already have died of starvation. Half a million will die unless we help. All the little children will die. They are dying now, each day—so many! so many!

"While you read this, little girls and boys, driven frantic by hunger, are gnawing at the carcasses of dead horses in the streets."

Send something to The Christian Work, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, for the children and women of the Balkans.

Ignace J. Paderewski writes in behalf of Poland:

"The horrors of the gigantic struggle have overwhelmed more than eighteen million inhabitants, including nearly two million Jews. Fully eleven millions of helpless women and children, peasants, workmen, the very essence and strength of the nation, have been driven into the open.

"Thousands are hiding among ruins, in woods or in hollows, subsisting on roots and the bark of trees. Hundreds of thousands of once prosperous families are helpless, hungry, sick and succumbing.

"Only a great wave of mankind's pity can surmount so immense a wave of human misery. I am certain there is no soul in this noble country who will condemn me for asking—

"Some bread for the Polish women and children!"

Help for these also may be sent to The Christian Work.

From Servia comes the word:

"The typhus epidemic left twenty thousand orphan children in Servia. Every Servian did what he could. A peasant family would take in some children till the food in the house was exhausted, then they would turn them out again to wander to some other house. When the Servians were driven out of Servia by the German army, these children banded together in groups, ten or twelve, led by some child of fourteen or so, and followed the crowd for six weeks through the mountains in deep snow. Miss Sybil Eden, a trained nurse, says: 'I met one group on Mount Tchalja. Some were dead, five were dying. It was not long. In many cases I sat down in the snow and stayed with them.'

"The survivors of these pitiful bands have been transported to Southern France, where they are divided among several smaller towns. The generous French Government is spending all it can for them, and the Serbian Relief Committee of No. 70 Fifth avenue is looking after their support. Forty cents a day keeps one of these children alive.

"In Servia itself there is desolation, and the suffering from cold and hunger simply cannot be told. If help for the Serbian children does not come at once, thousands more will perish."

Even this is only a part of the picture. In England and France, Belgium and Germany other children are perishing every day as a result of the war. Let us give what we can to save those who are starving, and let us all work with heart and soul to hasten the coming of equal suffrage, that the mothers of the world may have more power to make this war the last!

A. S. B.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

NEW YORK

At Manhansett, Long Island, suffragists recently found a way to give a concrete example of what they stand for. They started a "Suffrage Civic Clean-up Week," which cost the town nothing and earned the Suffrage Association the thanks of the Board of Trade. The women borrowed thirty wagons of all sorts, delivery carts, drays, and what not. They also enlisted young people as volunteer workers and cleaned up the village. The results have gained great respect for what suffrage stands for as a community factor.

Women property owners of Ridgewood, Queensborough, are to have an Auxiliary Board of Trade. This will be a civic association similar to that managed by the men only, and one of its principal functions will be to have committees of women appear before borough and city officials at public hearings on local improvements.

"Suffrage brought me to it," declares Mrs. Rose Kellhover of East Broadway, who is the first chief of the new "mother police force" being organized in New York City. It is planned to have one mother on every East Side block, to whom girls can go whenever they find evidences of the white slaver in their neighborhood.

The Teachers' Section of the New York Woman Suffrage party will give a dinner to many suffragists educators of the country at the Hotel Vanderbilt on July 6, when the National Education Association meets in New York City.

Four women who are State Superintendents of Education in equal suffrage States will be among the guests of honor and will be the after-dinner speakers. These women are: Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, of Colorado, Mrs. Josephine Preston, of Washington; Miss Edith K. G. Clark, of Wyoming, and Miss Bernice McCoy, of Idaho. Other speakers will be Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse.

Miss Susanna Cocroft, health expert of Chicago, is starting a movement among the women of the country for Federal supervision of the health of the nation. The campaign with which she is identified was launched at the meeting of the National Conservation Congress.

Among the reports which the campaign districts have sent into the New York State Woman Suffrage Party headquarters, covering activities from last November till May, the report from Westchester County in the second assembly district is a brilliant example.

Four thousand six hundred and twenty-five women have been enrolled during the past six months, 1,124 of them being gained in the last month. The total dues-paying membership of the campaign district is 200. The district has 56 suffrage correspondence school students. A sum of $996.49 has been raised up to date. Mrs. John H. Watkins of Mt. Kisco is the leader of this live district.

WEST VIRGINIA

In Washington, D. C., on June 20, resident West Virginians celebrated the 53rd anniversary of West Virginia's admission into the sisterhood of the States by appropriate exercises. District Attorney Syme spoke of the narrowness of the "State's rights" doctrine and urged his hearers to think in terms of nationalism. Former Senator Scott addressed the audience as "Fellow citizens and suffragists." But Mr. Dickie won the greatest applause when he said that woman suffrage was not a political question but a principle of moral honesty, right and justice; and he urged the men of West Virginia not to give the vote grudgingly.

Miss Marie Benson Ames, of Springfield, Mass., who has been organizing for suffrage in West Virginia, was married last week in Parkersburg to Mr. Thomas Coleman of that city.

MICHIGAN

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw visited Detroit on June 17 and was for one day the guest of the Equal Suffrage League of Wayne County. She was entertained at a luncheon by the Board of Directors of the League at the Detroit Athletic Club, and addressed an audience of over five hundred in the Twentieth Century Club building.

After Dr. Shaw's speech the finance chairman, Mrs. Frederick Holt, made an appeal for funds. In a few moments over four hundred dollars was raised and many new members acquired. At the close of the meeting a large reception was held in honor of Dr. Shaw. In the receiving line with her were Mrs. G. Edgar Allen, president of the league, and Mrs. Clara B. Arthur, former State president. The reception committee was composed of Mrs. F. H. Holt, general chairman; Mrs. Frederick Robinson, chairman of decorations,; Mrs. A. W. Cushman, in charge of the tea.

TENNESSEE

Mrs. Mattie Ray Turney, wife of Judge John E. Turney, and State chairman of the Congressional Union, recently died at her home in Nashville. Mrs. Turney was the first licensed woman lawyer in Tennessee and the author of an authoritative book on the legal status of women in Tennessee.

PENNSYLVANIA

Muddy county roads and downpouring rain failed to stay suffragists of Lancaster, Berks and Chester counties from attending the first all-day inter-county rally in Pennsylvania to celebrate the new suffrage planks. Arriving at Honeybrook, Chester county, in mud-caked automobiles and by train, more than 100 women gathered in the Firemen's Hall of the village, held a spirited morning session, followed by an automobile parade and afternoon and evening sessions.

The difficulties attending the trip to Honeybrook only seemed to intensify the interest of the women and to increase their enthusiasm at the meetings. Seventy-five dollars was raised for campaign work.

The plans are already under way by the women who attended the Honeybrook rally for a great inter-county picnic in September.

MISSOURI

Although it was meant primarily to impress the delegates to the Democratic convention with the vital fact that women earnestly desire the ballot, the effect of the Golden Lane in St. Louis on June 14 has been to inspire many women to work enthusiastically for the cause who had previously been lukewarm.

On June 20 Mrs. Neil McMillan held a meeting at her residence in St. Louis and told why she had become an ardent suffragist. It was, she said, because she had found how impossible it was as a voteless woman to get things done in all sorts of civic betterment work. Her talk was so convincing that dozens of women joined the St. Louis Equal Suffrage League before leaving her house.

Saturday, June 24, saw a mass meeting at the old Art Museum, where Charles Hay, Democrat, and William T. Findlay, Republican and personal representative of Mayor Keil, spoke on woman suffrage, supporting it. Findlay took up ten reasons advanced by the antis and demolished them all. They were followed by William Marion Reedy, editor and owner of the St. Louis Mirror.

Mrs. George Gellhorn then told how well the St. Louis women had managed their funds for the "walkless parade," stating that a sinking fund had been formed to be used in case of emergency after all appropriations had been made, and that this fund was still intact, thus allowing them to begin the new work with several hundred dollars to their credit.

KENTUCKY

The Lexington Herald predicted four years ago that no party could hope for national success without an expression in favor of equal suffrage, a prediction which has now been fully verified. It now offers this prediction regarding future political supremacy in Kentucky:

"It is as certain as any future political event that no man can hope to be elected Governor of Kentucky, nor can any party hope for State-wide victory in Kentucky which opposes the submission of an amendment to the constitution for the extension of democracy in this State."

INDIANA

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt made apt use of the English term "slacker" which is used over there to designate those who refuse to do their duty for their country. In addressing the joint conference of the Woman's Franchise League and the Equal Suffrage Association last week, she said:

"The time has come in our country when every woman who has seen the necessity for woman suffrage and does not give herself to the cause is a 'slacker.' I have no respect for the inactive suffrage believer. Women are not doing their duty of the twentieth century when they do not ask for the vote."

Pennsylvania's Call To Its Womanhood

Eight hundred women traveling from the various quarters of 11 counties in Southwestern Pennsylvania will distribute from their automobiles a special message to women on July 7. The tourists and message bearers will converge at the farm of Mrs. E. E. Kiernan, fourth vice-president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, near Somerset, Somerset County. This will mark the beginning of the first phase in the new State-wide plan to unify as many women as possible in the campaign to secure suffrage in Pennsylvania, following the adoption of the planks in the Democratic and Republican platforms.

The message to women will be in the form of a specially printed letter, which calls upon all women not enrolled with those at present striving to be enfranchised. The letter reads:

WHY SOME WOMEN WANT THE VOTE.

WHY ALL WOMEN SHOULD WANT THE VOTE.

WHY ALL WOMEN MUST HAVE THE VOTE.

From Many Women to All Women:

Women of Pennsylvania—hundreds of notable women and hundreds of humble women—all of them earnest and all striving for the best in life for others as well as for themselves—address you in a common cause, the cause of woman suffrage.

Having worked in our own circles, having mingled with women of other circles and having labored for the consummation of a single aim which we were convinced would mean a better condition for all women, and, therefore, for all people, we know, through our efforts, that it is necessary for our political life to be leavened with the voice of women before women may secure for themselves and their children the best possible government.

We know, as you must know, that without power we are virtually powerless. We must have what this, our country, professes to give to each and every citizen. We must have justice, and we must have equality in all things that we may fulfil ourselves and justify our being. This we can have only through the franchise.

All evils will not be eliminated through our enfranchisement, but the opportunity will be ours to help force elimination, and ours will be the responsibility. We need the responsibility; you need the responsibility; for in this instance responsibility means opportunity.

Three hundred and eighty-five thousand men in Pennsylvania by their votes in November, 1915, expressed the foregoing as their belief. They, by their votes, said that women should have the power that responsibility gives them.

They were fair; they were square.

Every woman in this State must accept this responsibility for the sake of the State—for the sake of the children, who, anon, will be the State.

We must do what the best element among men would have done—make the people greater than any party or parties—AND WE MUST BE, POLITICALLY, OF THE PEOPLE.

The vote cast for our amendment in 1915 was a truly remarkable vote because at the first opportunity, in an off-election year, so many men said, by their votes, that they do not fear to be honest and act according to their convictions—be the desires of politicians and other forces what they may.

You must justify this belief in you and in us as a sex.

Your duty is to strive for suffrage for all women, so all women may use their intelligence in the general cause.

The very striving has made the women who have worked for suffrage better women. Through it we have come in contact with women we never otherwise would have met. We have found women, as we believed them, as we knew them to be—in the mass upright and earnest, loving their homes, loyal to their families, their husbands, their brothers and their sons; true women, seeking the best and highest.

Husbands, brothers and sons—the best types of each—have been considerate, weighed our reasons and passed upon our cause favorably.

We need you. We need all women. All of us must have the vote to make our homes the best possible homes, our cities the best possible cities, our State the best possible State, our children the best possible children, and ourselves the best possible women.

To do this we must be as complete politically as we are domestically and socially. It never was intended that we should be complete in our human being as men and not have a voice in the government which governs us as well as them; not have a voice in the making of the laws which we must obey and not be the same complement politically to men as we are otherwise.

This is addressed to you and to every woman in Pennsylvania, because Pennsylvania needs us as much as we need Pennsylvania.

This is addressed to you because to be the best possible mothers and sisters and daughters—the best possible women—we must be complete citizens that we may prepare children for that better political time, when they with their wives and daughters stand at the helm of the State in opposition to any force that is against the best interests of that State. (Signed)

MRS. GEORGE B. ORLADY,
President.

MISSISSIPPI

Miss Pauline V. Orr, president of the State Woman Suffrage Association, recently expressed her appreciation of the support of the suffrage plank by the Mississippi delegation to the Democratic National convention, and declared that the suffrage resolution inserted in the Democratic platform will set the cause of suffrage in the South forward as nothing else has done in the history of the movement.

SOUTH DAKOTA

During the recent Teachers' Institute in Kadoka Mrs. Porter of Ft. Pierre arranged a very creditable parade. Two of the young men teaching in the county marched at the head of the column, carrying a large "Votes for Women" banner. Miss Cox and Miss Flynn of Kadoka followed playing instrumental music, and after them marched the teachers of the county, accompanied by a number of townspeople, all carrying banners. After parading several blocks the people in line broke ranks and entered the Opera House, where Mrs. Nina D. Pettigrew addressed an interested audience, which was generous in its applause. Mrs. Pettigrew is an officer in the South Dakota Universal Franchise League and has made many suffrage speeches in all parts of her State. She has been especially active during the last four months and has organized leagues in six counties. Her meetings have been remarkably successful. She says: "I find suffrage sentiment strong everywhere I speak."

After her talk in Kadoka, a reception was held, attended by the teachers. Several of them addressed the gathering, telling their reasons for believing in equal rights.

Iowa And The Opposition

By Flora Dunlap, President of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association

The Executive Council of Iowa on Tuesday, June 20, finished the official canvass of the ballots on the suffrage amendment, and found that 162,683 votes had been cast for the amendment and 173,024 against, a majority of 10,341 against woman suffrage. The majority against is larger than first announced and is accounted for by the fact that in many precincts the returns were sealed inside the pool book envelopes and were not available until the votes were canvassed by County Boards of Supervisors.

The State Suffrage Association officers immediately after the election sent both telegrams and letters to all county chairmen and to presidents of men's leagues asking that witnesses be present when the count was canvassed in the offices of county supervisors.

This official canvass was well looked after by suffragists over the State. In many places irregularities were found: tally sheets were missing, figures were transposed and there were small discrepancies in the count. In no place, however, was evidence found of deliberate fraud or of sufficient irregularities to change the result.

The State Board has consulted with lawyers over the State and with the State Department of Justice and is advised there is no evidence to warrant a contest or a request for a recount.

It would seem there are 162,683 men in the State who believe in the justice of woman suffrage, but there are 173,024 who either do not believe in the justice of the cause or are unwilling that justice shall rule.

The result of the vote is a very great disappointment to Iowa suffragists. They felt that Iowa is so progressive a State that woman suffrage would carry in the first referendum. Results prove that it is not.

Various political complications entered into the result of the vote. Three counties, Dubuque, Scott and Clinton, gave 9,383 of the majority against suffrage.

These three counties are the stronghold of the commercial liquor interests of the State, and there is no question but that the commercialized liquor interests and all the evil forces of the State lined up against and worked and voted against suffrage.

No anti-suffrage woman worker should flatter herself that she contributed in any measurable degree to the defeat of suffrage in Iowa. The answer to why suffrage failed is Dubuque, Davenport, and Clinton. Every man in the State and every woman of intelligence knows what forces stand back of these names.

The suffragists of Iowa carried on a good campaign. It has been said it was too short. It was begun when the General Assembly of 1913 passed the suffrage resolution, and the Board of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association at its next meeting began plans for organization.

Some of those who say now that the campaign was too short are the women who refused then to give time or money because the campaign was too far off.

The press of the State gave valiant and generous help and without the support of the press, of men in public life, and of nearly every candidate at the primary the favorable vote would have been much smaller.

Five-sixths of the newspapers of the State were favorable. They used not only plate matter and a weekly press letter but supported the cause editorially, and as the truest tribute to their belief in the cause some of them refused anti-paid advertising.

It is easy enough to say that a suffrage campaign should be kept free from any alliances and should stand on its merits alone. The Iowa State Association truly believed this, and did not tie itself up in any way with any measure or any candidate. They were grateful for help from all parties, all candidates and all causes. It was impossible, however, to keep other causes from allying themselves either for or against suffrage, and suffrage organizations had no recourse except reiterated statements that they were for suffrage alone.

Not enough women in Iowa worked; not enough gave money; but in every county some women worked diligently and effectively. In Dubuque, Scott and Clinton Counties, where the majority against suffrage was so great, there were fine groups of women and of men working for suffrage. If good work had not been done in these counties, there would have been a smaller favorable vote than there was.

Each of the eleven Congressional districts had an organizer in charge from January until election day. Each of these district organizers had one or more helpers for all or part of the time. Every one of the ninety-nine counties in the State had a chairman, though some were very late with organization. Nine-tenths of the counties opened headquarters from one to three months before the end of the campaign. About twenty counties had paid secretaries in charge of the headquarters and of the county work. A large number of the counties had complete organization, that is, a working chairman and committee for every precinct; and these counties invariably carried.

The whole State was covered by auto trips in the last month of the campaign. Approximately five million pieces of literature were distributed, much of it especially printed to meet local needs and the false statements circulated by the opposition concerning the suffrage States. Iowa was abundantly supplied with speakers, many of them of national reputation. Mrs. Catt and Dr. Shaw had fine audiences everywhere. Many other speakers had a message worthy of larger audiences than they reached. Iowa has few large cities and it is not easy to get crowds in smaller towns.

The 40 men's leagues in the State did good work and helped to get out the large favorable vote.

Iowa had generous help from the National, from Mrs. Catt personally, and from many States, Massachusetts, New York, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Nebraska, Louisiana, Michigan, the Woman Voters' League, North Dakota and Missouri. State and local associations sent generous help in money and workers. Many individuals in other States gave most generously, and Iowa suffragists appreciate most cordially and gratefully all this assistance.

Iowa men and women know that they carried on a good campaign, but it was not good enough. The circularization of the opposition was more effective than the circularization by the suffragists because the opposition had apparently unlimited money for circularization.

One lesson from the Iowa campaign would seem to be the lessening of expenses for outside speakers and the use of the money instead for circularizing the voters. One cent postage for one circularization of the voters of Iowa cost five thousand dollars. This does not include paper, printing or addressing, only one cent postage. Until suffrage campaign funds can meet the funds of the opposition for reaching the voter, suffrage is handicapped.

Although there was fine and effective work on the part of many suffragists in Iowa, generous help from the National, material and personal help from individuals and organizations in other States, efficient co-operation on the part of the press and many of the men in every county in the State, Iowa failed.

The forces of reaction and of evil were stronger than the working forces of progress and of justice. Until many more men and women in Iowa who believe in democracy and in justice recognize that this is not a woman's fight but a human fight and join in the ranks of working suffragists, Iowa will be a black spot on the suffrage map.

That many men and women hitherto indifferent are already roused is evidenced by the offers of help in a new campaign. Woman suffrage is a liver issue in Iowa today than it has ever been.

PRESS MEN CHEER SUFFRAGE SPEECH

South Carolina Editors Enliven Convention With Applause of President's Advocacy

The president of the South Carolina Press Association put considerable punch in the annual press convention when he advocated woman suffrage. The punch was forcefully increased by the editor of the Columbia Record, Colonel Banks, whose championship of votes for women is unceasing and emphatic. Col. Banks illustrated the justice of his remarks by the case of a young woman, Miss Dickson, whose talk on rural school conditions was one of the best of the whole convention. Her knowledge of rural school needs is authoritative, yet as Col. Banks stated, the arbitrary exclusion of South Carolina women from public boards would prevent Miss Dickson and other intelligent women from giving service as trustees, while men who would not know a text-book if they met it outside of a school-house, were eligible to direct important educational affairs. The Association enthusiastically applauded the sentiments of Col. Banks.

COULDN'T FIND A WOMAN TO TALK

Dr. George S. Davis, president of Hunter College, New York City, told the June graduating class that he had sought without success to find a woman who would deliver the commencement address. With one exception the women asked expressed deep sensibility of the honor but seemed to be possessed of an extreme distrust of their ability. They feared they would be platitudinous, and no amount of persuasion could induce them to accept. And yet some people say women are eager to talk upon the least provocation.

GUARDSMEN WILL VOTE FROM FIELD

New Jersey Finds it Important for Militia to Mail Ballots from Mexico

It is considered so important for the New Jersey soldiers to vote that arrangements were made last week for them to mail their ballots from the Mexican border.

Under the election law provision is made that ballots can be sent to the Guardsmen at the border and that they may be returned, under seal, to the respective county boards of election.

Meanwhile New Jersey women, who, being at home, know better about conditions in their towns, are deprived of the ballot.

Suffragists and antis alike are exerting themselves to relieve the destitution among the families of the militia men ordered to the front. This is a good work, in which women of the most diverse opinions can co-operate.

The first woman in the United States to be internal revenue collector is Miss Ada L. Cardell of Oklahoma City. She took the place of Hubert Bolen for fifteen days in June while he was attending the national Democratic convention.

TEXAS

The Galveston Equal Suffrage Association holds open air meetings on a down-town corner every Saturday evening with men and women speakers. Last Saturday evening a meeting was also held on the beach, with Miss Lavinia Engle as speaker. Good collections are taken up at all of the meetings, which are attended by hundreds of persons, mostly men.

The league holds a business meeting once a month and has a speaker, generally some one from a full suffrage State. This month Miss Inez Breese Huffman of Fresno, Cal., who organized the San Joaquin Valley work in the California campaign, gave a talk.

The league has an exhibit in a merchant's window every month. Framed literature which can be changed from time to time is placed in elevators and other public places.

An exhibit will be entered in the civic parade of July 4. Prizes aggregating $600 have been offered, the first being $250. A booth at the Cotton Carnival from July 4 to 16 will be taken, and also a rest room, the space having been proffered free of charge by the Carnival Committee. An electric light sign carrying the slogan, "Votes for Women," will be placed on a downtown corner.

Each afternoon and evening literature is distributed from a down town drug store in which desk room is given free of charge.

A speakers' conference is being organized with Mrs. Bliss in charge of the work. Suffrage teas are very popular and raise funds for the carrying on of the work.

All the announced candidates of the district have expressed themselves as resolved to vote for the submission of the amendment if elected to the Legislature.

Both newspapers of the city publish much suffrage news, and all editorial comment is strong for suffrage.

GIVES NEIGHBOR CORRECT FIGURES

Missouri Suffragist Shows How Negro Vote Bugaboo is Used Without Foundation

One woman in the Golden Lane demonstration was told by a Kentucky gentleman that there were four Negro voters to one white in his State and that to give women votes would make matters worse than they are at present. The woman was quite taken aback, until Mrs. Helen Million, recording secretary of the Missouri Suffrage Association, told her that the man's statement was a falsehood.

The United States census of 1910 gives the following figures:

States	Per Cent. of White Population	Per Cent. of Negroes
Delaware	84.6	15.4
Maryland	82.0	17.9
Dist. of Columbia	71.3	28.5
Virginia	67.4	32.6
West Virginia	94.7	5.3
North Carolina	68.0	31.6
South Carolina	44.8	55.2
Georgia	54.9	45.1
Florida	58.9	41.0
Kentucky	88.6	11.4
Tennessee	78.3	21.7
Alabama	57.5	42.5
Mississippi	43.7	56.2
Arkansas	71.8	28.1
Louisiana	56.8	43.1
Oklahoma	87.2	8.3
Texas	82.2	17.7
Missouri	95.2	4.8

These statistics show that the man from Kentucky was either grossly ignorant or was lying. The worst of it is that the misstatement is common. In all but two States, South Carolina and Mississippi, white people are in a majority and in those the proportion is only about five to four. The colored percentage is growing less with each census. Southerners who use the Negro arguments should verify their figures first.

It is only the business office of The Woman's Journal that moves this week to 45 Boutwell street, Dorchester. The editor will continue to reside at 3 Monadnock street, where she has lived for several years.

WISCONSIN

Broadening activities of suffrage work in the State will probably result in the removal of the headquarters from Waukesha to Milwaukee this fall. At a recent meeting of the executive board of the State Association a committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Milwaukee County Suffrage Association to devise a practical plan for a union of effort in establishing headquarters in that city. The two societies will share the expense.

The board also took action providing for suffrage representation at all of the county fairs and the State fair this fall.

A suffrage week will be held at Spring Green in connection with Jenkin Lloyd Jones' Tower Hill Congress, either the last of July or the first of August. The suffragists of the Third Congressional District will be asked to meet in conference at the same time.

Mrs. Helen McDowell will begin her work as organizer in Wisconsin in a few weeks.

Mrs. Maud McCreery, Green Bay, who represented Wisconsin among the speakers at the Wednesday evening program of the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis, made a great hit and was invited to speak with Dr. Shaw at a luncheon of the Commercial Club the following day.

Important Notice

After July 1 all mail to The Woman's Journal should be addressed to 45 Boutwell Street, Dorchester, Mass. the new home of the paper. Mail addressed to 585 Boylston Street, Boston, will reach us, but the delivery will not be so prompt.

Dorchester is a part of Boston and The Woman's Journal will be listed in the Boston telephone directory as heretofore. Visitors from other States during the summer who are not familiar with the suburbs may call at the Boston office at the present address and make appointments. A cordial invitation to our housewarming in the fall and full particulars for visitors will be published later.

Two girls will keep regular office hours from 9 till 5 to answer the telephone, fill orders, answer questions, take subscriptions and make appointments at either the Boston or Dorchester office. The advertising department will retain a desk at the Boston address also.

Agnes E. Ryan.

Suffrage Not Dormant In Europe Despite Great War

French, German and English Women Give Indications of New Activity—Prussian Anti Tells Reichstag Seven of United States Have Abolished Equal Franchise

The sudden stoppage of suffrage activity in Europe which came immediately after the war gives some evidence of breaking. Jus Suffragii, the international suffrage monthly, reports in its June issue that the Union Francaise pour le suffrage des femmes held an annual congress this spring, although last year it was unable to do so.

Mme. de Witt Schlumberger, president of the union, said at this meeting: "I am not one of the many who think that the question of woman suffrage is not pressing at the moment, and does not fit in with the daily preoccupation and anguish of war. Do not let us commit the mistake of thinking there is no connection between the war and the rights that we claim. I am struck by the way in which the demand for suffrage, based on the principle of justice and on the affirmation that force must not triumph over right, harmonizes with the preoccupation of the war. This principle of right is at the root of all the present struggle between the peoples."

Prussian anti-suffragists have been busy in an attempt to prevent women from securing the communal vote, and Frau Marie Stritt, a prominent German suffragist, declares that women have cause for some satisfaction in this, as experience shows that the antis in any country become active in proportion to the growing success of the suffrage movement. She interprets their action as a testimony to the favorable change in public opinion towards the women's claims caused by their activities since the war.

Incidentally these Prussian anti-suffragists show a decidedly similar stripe to the ones in this country in their respect for truth. Dr. Neuber of Kiel made this statement during their hearing before the upper house of the Prussian Reichstag on March 31: "Seven States in the United States which had woman suffrage have recently abolished it by great majorities, and I prophesy that the same desirable end will shortly be achieved in Australia, where from four to five hundred societies with a membership of 60,000 women, have been formed to deprive women of their vote!"

The two German suffrage societies, Deutscher Verband fur Frauenstimmrecht and Deutsche Vereinigung fur Frauenstimmrecht, which recently united under the title of Deutscher Reichsverband fur Frauenstimmrecht, have now adopted the Staatsburgerin as their official organ. The Reichsverband takes as its principal object: "To obtain equal national and communal rights for women and men, especially suffrage and eligibility (active and passive suffrage) for all legislative and administrative bodies."

A Women's Journal, or Nok Lapja, has been started by the Hungarian Council of women. It carries the principles of the suffrage movement into the smaller communities of the land, and thousands of orders for subscriptions have been received.

In connection with the work for suffrage in the Swedish Parliament a suffragist reporting to Jus Suffragii makes this observation:

"It is significant that they who have learned to appreciate the working and toiling women are in favor of woman suffrage, while they who have got to know her mostly as a thing of luxury and a parasite will not acknowledge her right as a citizen."

Mrs. Millicent Fawcett, a leading suffragist in England, wrote to Premier Asquith in regard to the question of woman's enfranchisement, when it seemed likely that the government would deal with the franchise problem before the first general election after the close of the war. She asked that when any new legislation on voting rights for soldiers was considered, the women of the nation might be included in its provisions. The Prime Minister replied in part: "No such legislation as you refer to is at present in contemplation; but if, and when, it should become necessary to undertake it, you may be certain that the considerations set out in your letter will be fully and impartially weighed without any prejudgment from the controversies of the past. Yours faithfully, H. H. Asquith."

FELT SHAME AS WOMEN MARCHED

Boston Republican Says He Was Under Shelter, While Suffragists Battled With Elements

Martin Hays, the Republican speaker at the Faneuil Hall meeting, held last week to celebrate the adoption of the suffrage planks, told of the impression that the women made on him while parading past the Blackstone, battling against the wind and rain. As he watched them, a feeling of shame arose in him that he was in such comfortable quarters, while they were struggling against the elements. Although Mr. Hays went to Chicago prepared to vote for suffrage, thinking it expedient, after watching the parade he said he voted with entirely different feelings toward the plank and toward the cause itself.

A novel way was taken to advertise the recent meeting held in Faneuil Hall to celebrate the adoption of the suffrage planks. A dummy elephant and donkey were crowned with wreaths, and then driven around the city for hours in a carriage, sitting amicably side by side, while placards quoted the two planks and announced the meeting.

In the hall, a big cartoon showed the donkey and elephant, each bearing a votes for women flag, dancing gaily side by side upon a long yellow "suffrage plank."

NOTES AND NEWS

It is amusing to see the Democratic papers claiming that the suffrage plank adopted by the Democrats is much stronger than that adopted by the Republicans, and the Republican papers claiming the contrary. Even editors opposed to equal suffrage seem to feel that a strong suffrage plank will be an asset to their party in the coming campaign.

During the recent convention of the National Editorial Association in New York City, a woman editor, Mrs. C. H. Hotaling of Mapleton, Minn., addressed the delegates. In introducing her, President L. J. Rountree of Texas, said that "however much he was in favor of an efficient army, he was equally inclined toward 'striking the shackles' from women so as to permit them full participation in political affairs."

Six Massachusetts women spoke at a meeting held in their honor in Boston last week. Their names are Mrs. John Balch, Mrs. Henry P. White, Mrs. Edward Ford, Mrs. Stella Bent, Mrs. Benjamin L. Robinson and Mrs. H. C. Russell, and the occasion of the "honor" was that they campaigned in Iowa against the enfranchisement of their sex. One wonders whether they will receive as much honor from their descendants as the Tories of the Revolution do today.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of _____ dollars.

Suzan W. FitzGerald

Has a leading article in the Eastern and Western Review on "The Present Status of the Woman Suffrage Movement," in which she shows that each local contest is really a national one and that suffragists are opposed in every state by powerful outside interests.

If you cannot get the June issue from your news stand send 20 cents to

OTHER LEADING ARTICLES
Religious Need of the Times, with Observations on Christian Science by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ussher.
Preparedness by John F. Miller.

EASTERN and WESTERN REVIEW
44 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

YELLOW PARASOLS ARE ON MARKET

The St. Louis suffragists have on hand a number of the yellow umbrellas provided for use in the "Golden Lane," and offer them for sale, as they would be a picturesque feature for suffrage demonstrations elsewhere.

These umbrellas got a novel advertisement the other day. At a suffrage picnic, held in private grounds, the pretty little three-year-old daughter of the hostess was roaming about among the guests, with her curls flying, and clad only in a thin suit of rompers, appropriate to the heat of the day. One of the after-luncheon speakers had been at St. Louis, and showed the yellow umbrella that she had carried. It struck the child with admiration, and she trotted up and asked to be allowed to hold it. When it was put into her hand, the little girl went off contentedly and sat down on the ground under its yellow shelter, in the front rank of the audience—a picture that deserved to be photographed for a suffrage post card.

The bill providing for a woman's division in the Department of Labor has now been introduced in the House by Congressman Casey of Pennsylvania. This division is to investigate and report to the department on all matters pertaining to the welfare of wage earning women, and especially to study the questions of the competitive influence of women in the several industries.

A Convincing Argument

A new paper edition of the Suffrage Map of North America, the most convincing map that has been issued, is now ready. Send your order today to the Woman's Journal, 585 Boylston St., Boston.

Postpaid prices: Each, 2c; Doz., 8c; 100, 60c. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

A propaganda play which CAN make money for ANY suffrage league

JONATHAN'S NIGHT-SHIRT

Twenty-five cents a copy, set of five for production, one dollar. Royalty for each performance, five dollars. Order from the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 585 Boylston St., Boston.

Suffragists are finding a Gold-Mine of information, fact, argument and statistics in Alice Stone Blackwell's pamphlet

A BUBBLE PRICKED

Send your order today to the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

	Price	Postpaid
EA.	$ .10	$ .13
DOZ.	1.00	1.19
100	7.00	7.25

GAVE TWO PLANKS AUTOMOBILE RIDE

The New York City division of the Woman Suffrage Party celebrated the suffrage planks in the national platforms June 17 by carrying throughout the city two planks, ten feet long and a foot wide, upon which were inscribed the words: "Woman Suffrage Plank, Republican Party," and on the reverse: "Woman Suffrage Plank, Democratic Party." These were mounted upon automobiles and driven about all day long. Wherever stops were made, speeches were given. There was no jeering, only interest and frequent applause. Similar demonstrations were made in all the five boroughs.

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122 Pearl St., Boston.

Suffrage Exchange

HOUSEWORK—Armenian boy of 21 wants work in a private family, with a view to improving his English. Is willing to do any kind of work. Address, Aram Atamlian, 1 O St., So. Boston, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Armenian girl of 19, good character, very bright, graduate of American college, who has taken business course in high school, wants stenographer's place. Address A. B., care of Miss Kinney, 98 Hemenway St., Boston.

SUMMER CAMPS: To let, two camps, close to the ocean, with one-room cabin and three-room cabin; $20 and $75 respectively, for the season. Address Elliot Mayhew, Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

FOR SALE OR TO LET: House of ten rooms on Martha's Vineyard, with stable, garage, and an acre and a quarter of land. Address Elliot Mayhew, Chilmark, Mass.

SUMMER COTTAGE to let, furnished; 6 rooms, besides porch room and bath; near the water; cool and comfortable; $200 for the season. Address Bertha C. Romero, Salem Willows, Mass.

Another Suffrage Pet

Courtesy Headquarters Newsletter.

Women Helped Make Fourth— Their Plea Still Unheard

Independence Day Brought About In 1776 By Important Aid of Women, But In 1916 Request of Abigail Adams Has Not Yet Been Granted

Women had more to do with the "first" Fourth of July than most school histories give them credit for.

In reading the first volume of the "History of Woman Suffrage," one finds several interesting stories of their share in the political life of the Revolutionary period and of their desire for inclusion in the electorate whose freedom is celebrated next Tuesday.

To quote: "Among the women who manifested deep political insight were Mercy Otis Warren, Abigail Adams and Hannah Lee Corbin; all closely related to the foremost men of the Revolution. Mrs. Warren was a sister of James Otis, whose fiery words did so much to arouse and intensify the feelings of the colonists against British aggression. This brother and sister were united to the ends of their lives in a friendship rendered firm and enduring by the similarity of their intellects and political views. The home of Mrs. Warren was the resort of patriotic spirits and the headquarters of the rebellion. She herself wrote: 'By the Plymouth fireside were many political plans organized, discussed, and digested.' Her correspondence with eminent men of the Revolution was extensive and belongs to the history of the country. She was the first one who based the struggle upon 'inherent rights,' a phrase afterward made the corner-stone of political authority. Mrs. Warren asserted that 'inherent rights' belonged to all mankind, and had been conferred on all by the God of nations."

She numbered Jefferson among her correspondents, and the Declaration of Independence shows the influence of her mind.

"Among others who sought her counsel upon political matters were Samuel and John Adams, Dickinson, that patriot of Pennsylvania, Gerry and Knox. She was the first person who advised separation and pressed those views upon John Adams, when he sought her advice before the opening of the first Congress. At that time even Washington had no thought of the final independence of the colonies, emphatically denying such intention or desire on their part, and John Adams was shunned in the streets of Philadelphia for having dared to hint such a possibility. Mrs. Warren sustained his sinking courage and urged him to bolder steps. Her advice was not only sought in every emergency, but political parties found their arguments in her conversation. Mrs. Warren looked not to the freedom of man alone, but to that of her own sex also.

"Abigail Adams, the wife of John Adams, was an American woman whose political sagacity was worthy of remark. She early protested against the formation of a new government in which woman would be unrecognized, demanding for her a voice and representation. She was the first American woman who threatened rebellion unless the rights of her sex were secured. In March, 1776, she wrote to her husband, then in the continental Congress: 'I long to hear you have declared an independency, and, by the way, in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies and be more favorable to them than were your ancestors. Do not put unlimited power in the hands of husbands. Remember, all men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention are not paid to the ladies, we are determined to foment a rebellion, and WILL NOT HOLD OURSELVES BOUND TO OBEY ANY LAWS IN WHICH WE HAVE NO VOICE OR REPRESENTATION.' Again and again did Mrs. Adams urge the establishment of an independency and the limitation of man's power over woman, declaring all arbitrary power dangerous and tending to revolution. She was also mindful of equal advantages of education. 'If,' said she, 'we are to have heroes, statesmen, and philosophers, we should have learned (i. e. educated) women.'

"Thus did the Revolutionary mothers urge the recognition of equal rights when the government was in process of formation."

One hundred and forty years later, the thoughtful women of America are still obliged to plead with the men of the nation for equal privileges. Is it not time that the real manhood of the land should conform to the genuine spirit of independence as set forth in the Declaration: "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed"?

The University of Pennsylvania conferred the degree of master of laws upon Mrs. Margaret C. Klingelsmith at its 1916 commencement exercises. This is the sixth time that a woman has received an honorary degree from the university.

ASK ANTIS LIVE UP TO CREED

Rochester Women Point Out That Acceptance of Planks Should End Opposition

The Woman Suffrage Party of the Seventeenth campaign district of New York, through the chairman, Mrs. Alice C. Clement, issued on June 20 an open letter to the Rochester branch of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, urging that as all political parties now have indorsed woman suffrage they cease their activities.

"Your representatives and ours appeared before the recent great political conventions and presented the arguments of their respective associations," says the letter. "In each case the hearing resulted in the adoption of a plank recommending the extension of the franchise to women. Every political party in the United States now has indorsed the principle of equal suffrage.

"If we have understood you rightly, your main contention has been that men alone should decide political problems and that women never should question the wisdom of their decisions. Equal suffrage is a political problem, and the nation's great political parties have just rendered a decision. Therefore, we may reasonably expect you to cease your opposition to a movement so emphatically stamped with the approval of the men of the country.

"In New York's equal suffrage campaign next year we confidently expect that you will abide by the logic of the situation and, if you cannot join our ranks, at least refrain from active opposition."

The letter is also signed by Frances W. Wile, acting chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of Monroe county. No answer has yet been received.

PROHIBITIONISTS CLAIM RECORD

Eighteen States Report 61 Women Delegates for National Convention in St. Paul

With reports in from but eighteen States, indications are that a larger number of women will go to the Prohibition National Convention, as regularly elected delegates, than have ever attended a national political convention in this capacity. Eighteen States, in five of which women vote, report sixty-one women delegates in a total of five hundred.

Included in the list of women voters who will be delegates are the wives of two former presidential candidates — Mrs. John Bidwell, of California, and Mrs. Eugene Chafin, of Arizona. Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, of Kentucky, secretary of the National Committee, is the only woman delegate at large elected in a non-suffrage State. Miss Marie C. Brehm and Miss Helen Hood, of Chicago, are two of the eight delegates at large from Illinois, which also has thirteen other women delegates chosen in their respective Congressional districts. The only woman delegate regularly elected in a primary in a non-suffrage State is Mrs. Eva Emerson Wold, of Alexandria, Minn.

HER SHARE GOES TO WEST HALF

Contribution to Fund for Lighting "Liberty" Goes As Far As Situation Warrants

Mrs. Ida Moody Palmer of New York, in contributing to the fund which is being raised to maintain the permanent lighting of the Statue of Liberty, sent the following letter:

"I send you herewith half a dollar as an instalment on a contribution of $1 for the fund to illuminate the Liberty Statue. Please use it to light the **western half of the statue, as typifying the existing political situation in the country.**

"When full liberty is extended to all the people by granting the vote to women under the United States Constitution, I will pay up the remaining instalment.

"Hoping to soon have the pleasure of remitting, I am respectfully yours,

"Ida Moody Palmer."

At the one hundred and twenty-sixth annual convention of the Vermont diocese of the Episcopal Church, held in Montpelier, Vermont, last week, the report of a special committee recommending that women be given the right to vote in parish meetings for the election of the vestry was adopted. Thirty clergy and forty-five lay delegates were present.

A meeting of its National Committee for campaign plans has been announced by the Congressional Union to take place at Colorado Springs August 15 and 16.

MORE SLOGANS

Among other slogans carried in the Chicago parade were the following:

"Rah! Rah! Rah! Who are we? The balance of power Po-lit-i-cal-ly."

"The United States means US as well as you."

"Certified mentally, morally and physically fit—Why not politically?"

"Why can't I ask for myself, John?"

(On May 13, 1916, 180 Sioux Indians were granted the franchise.)

"Give a woman an Indian's chance."

ALL PARTIES NOW ON RIGHT SIDE

Members of State Legislatures Who Oppose Suffrage Would Be Pledge-Breakers

"The endorsement of woman suffrage by the Democratic convention makes it practically unanimous," says the Chicago Public. "Socialists, Prohibitionists, Progressives and Republicans had already endorsed it. When the question comes up in any State Legislature hereafter, no member elected on any of these tickets can oppose or obstruct passage of a suffrage bill without repudiation of his party's national platform. One of two results must follow. Either suffrage bills will pass and constitutional amendments be submitted at the next session of the legislature in every State that needs such action, or the public will have an opportunity to learn in which party there is the largest percentage of pledge-breakers."

LAST LAUGHS

The Magistrate: "Do you call this a safety razor?"

The Accused: "Yes, sir. That's what I carry to balls and picnics for my personal safety."—Boston Globe.

The young lady across the way says she saw in the paper that the burglar arrested night before last had a confederate with him, but the old feeling between north and south has died out so thoroughly that she supposes he can get justice now from any jury.

"I thought you said if Mabel refused you, you would surely die?"

"I did."

"But she turned you down, and you're still living."

"Yes, but I expect to die some day."—Detroit Free Press.

"Cheer up, old boy," advised the married man. "You know 'tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all."

"Yes," agreed the rejected suitor, jingling a bunch of keys in his pocket, "better for the florist, the confectioner, the messenger boy, the restaurant waiter, the taxicab man, the theatrical manager and the jeweler."—Stray Stories.

"Why did you decide not to go to the convention?" inquired the loyal constituent.

"Well," replied Congressman Hammfatt, "I thought I could get more out of it by staying at home and blaming the other fellows for whatever is done that turns out wrong." — Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Maud Willis: "What was the commotion about over at your house early this morning?"

Bess Gillis: "Wasn't that awful? You see, George was trying to get away without pa seeing him, and pa was trying to get in without ma seeing him, and ma was trying to get downstairs to light the kitchen fire without George seeing her."—Judge.

A small boy, who afterward proved to be a nephew of one of the Mayor's stenographers, was wandering about in the City Hall when one of the officials there happened upon him.

"Well, sonny," inquired the man, genially, "for whom are you looking "

"For my Aunt Kate."

"Can't you find her?"

"I can't seem to."

"And don't you know where she is?"

"Not exactly. She's in here somewhere, though, and I know that the Mayor works in her office."—Harper's Magazine.

The young man was in love. He had declared his passion to the young lady and she had passed him along to father. Father listened to his tale patiently.

"It is all right so far as I am concerned," the old gentleman said, "but I am afraid that Janie will not marry you."

"Oh, don't say that," the young man pleaded. "Has she—has she said so?"

"No," said the old gentleman, "but from what I know of Janie, if she had wanted you she would have taken you without referring you to me."—New York Times.